The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7th, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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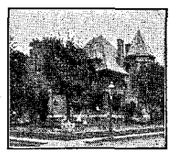

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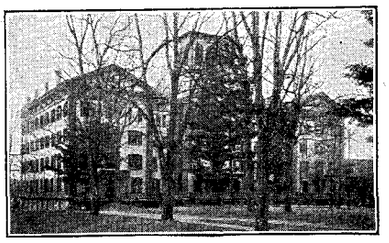

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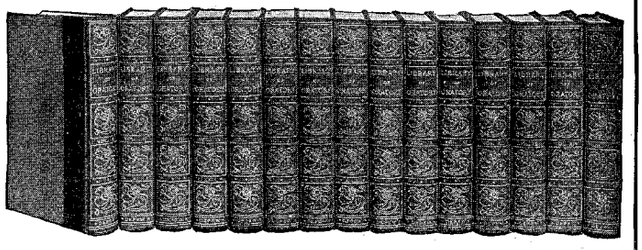

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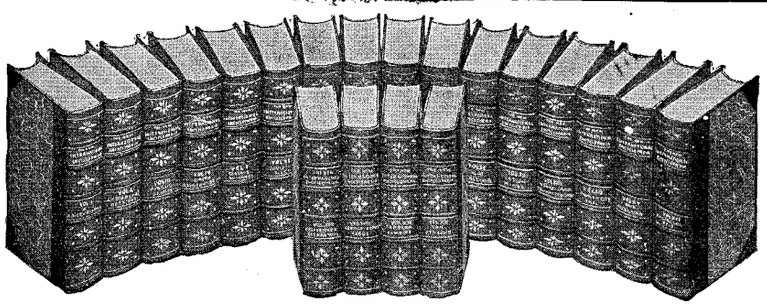

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 8 NEW YORK, AUGUST 25, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 853

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HUGHES, JEROME, HEARST, ET AL.

THE number of gubernatorial candidates in New York State was increased recently by Mr Odell's announcement through the press that Charles E. Hughes, of insurance-investigation fame, will accept the nomination for Governor. Mr. Hughes is now abroad, but Mr. Odell asserts he has definite knowledge that the lawyer would run. Upon this the New York *World* (Dem.) comments: "The nomination of Charles E. Hughes or a man of his type would go far to redeem the Republican situation. The party is in a bad way because of factional wranglings and personal jealousies. Its salvation lies in selecting for the ticket a man bigger than any of the bosses and superior to the wiles of all men." *The World* concludes:

"Mr. Hughes has made it plain that he will serve no faction. He is not seeking the nomination. But no man in his position can turn a deaf ear when his party unites in calling him to deliver it from chaos.

"Will the quarreling leaders of factions have the wisdom and foresight to resist the temptation of feeding old grudges at the risk of party defeat?"

By the "factional wranglings" *The World* probably means the most recent of them—that of last week. At a meeting of the State Committee, Odell, who, according to the program, was to have been routed utterly and "put out of business" by Governor Higgins's faction, turned the tide by clever manipulation and made of defeat a victory. That is to say, on a certain test question, the vote showed that Odell won and retains a sort of prestige Now, of course, he cries against the nomination of Mr. Higgins for Governor. This episode, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "shows that the Republican organization in this State—the President's State—is not only torn into factions, but is made a prey of by disreputable bosses using unscrupulous means." Such proceedings, thinks *The Post*, will dispose thousands of Republicans to forswear allegiance to a political organization that is now simply competed for by wreckers." The New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), too, says Odell and Higgins "have brought the Republican machine to wreck and disgrace." Even the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) complains bitterly:

"Not one friend of the Governor neglected to warn him last winter that the time for positive, aggressive action against Odellism had come. The hour had struck, as everybody but Higgins realized. His hand alone stayed it. The New York County Committee had revolted against Odell and placed Parsons at its head; the Legislature had cut loose from him, and all over the State the demand for the retirement of Odell was universal and emphatic With a fatuity past understanding, the Governor turned a deaf ear to all appeals, whether made in the name of his party or in his own interest, persisting in a policy of silence and inaction that has had its logical and inevitable result"

Just as Mr. Hughes looms as the possible deliverer of the Republican party, so District Attorney Jerome is now spoken of by some as the Moses of the Democracy. As the New York *Evening Post* says:

"Evidence is daily piling up that Democrats are turning their eyes to Jerome as the sort of candidate for Governor their party needs It is a true instinct which makes them feel that the crisis calls for a leader of strong personality and of vitalizing independence and courage. The old party shibboleths will be of as little avail in staying the Hearst raid as will the old party machinery, or what is left of it. In a time of depression and alarm, people look about for the manly virtues."

The Sun is Mr. Jerome's journalistic sponsor, and it has announced that Mr. Jerome is considering the propriety of offering himself as an independent candidate. Says *The Sun:*

"The people generally incline to a man because of his character. They deem him to be upright, able, and fearless, and they call him to their service. This is an essential element of our theory of government. The people never called a man to their service because he had a bad character."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) sees no reason why Mr. Jerome should not consent "to be the regular party candidate for Governor," since "many of the leaders favor his nomination."

The New York *Times* (Dem.) takes stock of all these candidates, not forgetting Mr. Hearst, and adding thereto such "possibilities" as Mayor Adam, of Buffalo, ex-Judge Herrick, Governor Higgins, and others. *The Times* calls it "the richest aggregation of candidacies the old State ever saw" Mr. Hearst is still busy creating his own party, the Independence League, which is to nominate him for Governor, even if no one else does. *The Times* remarks:

"The Prohibitionists, animated by that devotion to principle and that fine sense of fitness and propriety that never desert them, approached Mr. Hearst with a tender of their nomination. Mr. Hearst was considering the matter when telegrams of protest from brewers' employees and pretzel-varnishers' unions all over the State helped him to a sudden making up of his mind that it wouldn't do."

The Independence League also entertains hopes of getting the regular Democratic nomination for Mr. Hearst. Upon this the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) observes:

"Much of the Hearst strength is attributable to the fact that he is against, so to speak, anything and everything; that he has no entangling alliances. A regular nomination will convert him into the customary, the commonplace. It will alienate the thousands who have espoused his cause only for the reason given—that he is against anything and everything. Indeed, it will more than alienate—they will be resentful—they will vote for anybody else in preference. Nor is this all. Machines are always regular. They

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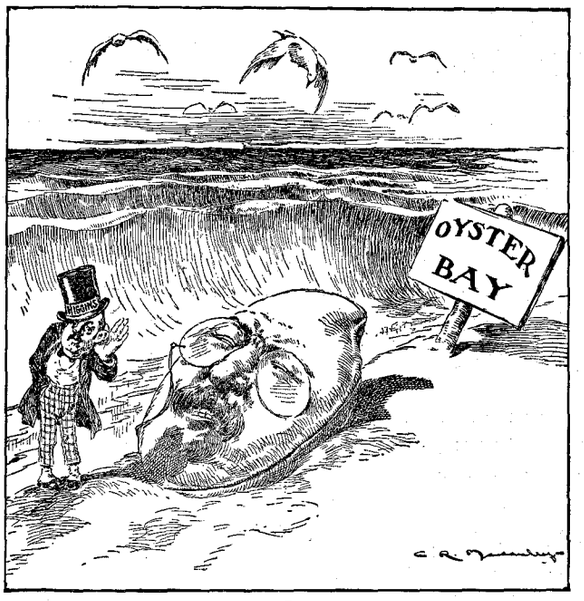

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—C. R. Macauley in the New York *World*.

A GOOD BACKBONE—WHEREVER IT CAME FROM.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

MR. HIGGINS'S DUTCH COURAGE.

always have the surface aspect of loyalty, but there are several ways of killing a cat. The Hearst men who suppose that Mr. Hearst will get the regular vote because he gets the regular nomination forget that the regulars have a score to settle. Nothing will be proclaimed from the house-tops, but the knife will be there just as sure as Mr. McClellan will be here."

The New York *Evening Post*, with the cynicism worthy of the Ecclesiast, believes that one day it will be possible to answer the question, "What trust did Hearst ever smash?" with the "truthful reply," "the Hearst Trust."

THE CHINESE CONTRACT-LABOR PROBLEM.

FOLLOWING the announcement (noticed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of last week) on the part of the Administration that Chinese coolie labor will be employed on the Isthmus, a number of newspapers cried out upon any such plan. "Here at last," to quote the words of the Pittsburg *Post*, "is presented the sight of the United States of America working bonded slaves on the Isthmian canal. They are alien laborers under contract. They never can become citizens." And the Springfield *Republican* recalls that "while, according to our memory, Congress at the last session did relieve the canal zone of the incubus of the eight-hour law for common laborers, nothing was done about the Chinese Exclusion act." *The Republican* believes that "it is a question, therefore, if Chinese contract labor can as yet be introduced on the Isthmus." But to this, and similar objection made by Mr. Gompers, Mr. Theodore Shonts replies, "I can only say that the Commission had secured the opinion of the highest legal authorities of the Government. It has been held that the law does not apply to the canal zone." The Washington *Star* analyzes the case in this way:

"Two reasons secured the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion law:

"(1) Coolies, it was held, were not desirable immigrants. We did not want people of their habits introduced in large numbers into this country. Their industry and thrift were as nothing when set against their mode and view of life and the demoralization inevitable from intimate contact with them. So they were barred out, and the action was indorsed, as it had been participated in, by both parties.

"(2) We did not want the wage scales lowered for American labor. What if the coolies could do much of the work in the American market for half the money paid to American citizens? Where would be the saving? Why reduce our own people to competition with their inferiors? The real saving, monetary and otherwise, would be in preserving the self-respect and independence of those of our own people working with their hands. They were earning their wages and applying them in a way to build up the country and help preserve its institutions.

"There is nothing then in the proposition to introduce coolie labor under rigid safeguards in Panama to help dig the Isthmian canal at all violative of the spirit of the Chinese Exclusion law. Neither American social life nor American labor is menaced in the slightest. The coolies thus introduced will not be permitted to remain permanently even in Panama; and they will never see this country. When their task is done they must be returned to China. They will be in the canal zone for a specific purpose, and their employers under contract for their safety and whereabouts."

In the opinion of the Washington *Times* "there is little doubt the Administration has done right." *The Times* feels that "nobody in the United States wants to shovel the germ-laden tropic mud of the zone; everybody has a better job, nearer home, where the expectation of life is more promising." The New York *Journal of Commerce* observes:

"Conditions are now such that the Administration can afford to neglect the outcries of 'labor men' against the employment of Chinese coolies. There is no shadow of interference with American labor interests in so doing, and, moreover, there has been so strong an expression of popular confidence in the Administration's canal plans that it can disregard mere carping criticism. But this will not necessarily continue to be the case. The canal project will need much time for its accomplishment, and there may come a period—under the present Administration or another—when there will be less popular confidence. It will be an advantage under such conditions to have the machinery of administration as simple, and the openings for complaint as few, as possible. Both of these points would probably be better safeguarded under the contract system than under any other."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* can not see the difference between employing Jamaicans and employing Chinese, and the New York *Tribune* recalls that when the contract coolies imported into South Africa "were told they were free to return home they declined to go, preferring to remain at their profitable employment in the mines." The truth is that Chairman Shonts foresaw from the very beginning that Chinese labor would be necessary on the Isthmus. In interviews to newspaper men he mentioned the fact again and again, with a view of letting the idea percolate.

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A NEW DAWN FOR PERSIA.

MANY an American paper greets with delight the announcement that the Shah of Persia is about to give his country a constitution and a general legislative assembly. Persia is one of those Asiatic countries for which Occidental nations never did see any hope. Under the rule of despot and Koran, it has been deteriorating for 2,000 years. But now, in the words of the Washington *Times*, "Persia is to see a new day. Its ruler voluntarily grants to his people that which most peoples have wrested from their overlords, and what Russia is now struggling to secure from an unwilling emperor." *The Times* has no doubt but that Persia "will be significantly strengthened by the change," and that she will now be better fitted to withstand encroachments of Russia. "Which," asks the Boston *Transcript*, "is the better fitted to rule, the reactionary or the liberal?" *The Transcript* adds, "we can hardly hesitate on which side we shall range our sympathies in the future relations of the two countries." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* explains the situation in Persia as follows:

THE SHAH OF PERSIA,
Who has decided to become a constitutional monarch.

"A few months ago was reported that singular exodus from the capital which so impressively recalled the secession of the Roman plebs, a large body of merchants and religious students taking their departure in a body for a neighboring town and announcing their purpose to remain until their demand for a representative form of government should be heeded. More or less serious rioting has been reported from time to time, but the revolution, if it can be so called, has been peaceful, and if it shall prove successful will be for that reason the more impressive. Only a few days ago, and in direct response to the popular demand, a new vizier was appointed, and his renewal of the promise of a parliament at least indicates that reaction is not to be his watchword."

The people have not yet been considered, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* points out, "but the change from autocracy to constitutionalism is an essential first step." The Cleveland *Leader* is very hopeful indeed; to quote:

"A territory larger than a dozen States like Ohio is affected, a realm greater in area than France, Germany, and Great Britain combined. There are only 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 people in Persia, but there are room and opportunity for ten times that number. History shows what the land may become. Ancient splendors may be revived and exceeded.

"No modern Nadir Shah will ever conquer half of India, no new Darius will offer to divide Asia with a second Alexander of Macedon. But there may be cities in Persia which will dim the fame of Persepolis, and in a splendid modern capital, a second Tokyo, perhaps, a real Persian parliament may govern the country of Cyrus and of Abbas the Great."

But there is a plenty of doubt and distrust of anything like reform at present. "That there is immense room for reforms and that great good might be accomplished by a representative assembly" the Philadelphia *Ledger* is willing to admit, "but that any changes likely to be made under existing conditions will amount to anything remotely resembling real constitutionalism is too fanciful to be believed." The Brooklyn *Citizen* makes this comment:

"It is impossible for popular liberty to take root where the Koran is accepted as the final authority. Mohammedanism everywhere requires absolute obedience to the decisions of the priesthood, in the first place, and, in the next, to the temporal ruler as the representative of the hierarchy. There are, indeed, some subjects of the Sultan who have for a generation past been agitating for the calling of a parliament in Turkey, but they do not appear to make much headway, and there is plausibility in the charge of their opponents, that, in addition to being disloyal to the Calif, they are not good Mohammedans.

"If the day ever comes when the peoples of the East shall show an unwillingness to submit to the rule of a monarch dependent on the will of the Imams, it will probably be found that the faith of Islam has been undermined."

The new constitution, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Press*, "may, and doubtless will, fail. But it is one of the steps toward the reorganization of Mohammedan life and progress throughout the East which in another generation will surprise the whole of Europe, not with a religious war, but with a material and intellectual awakening."

Crops and Prosperity.—"Never before," says *The Wall Street Journal*, "have the crop sections as a whole, outside of the cotton belt, had so large an income in sight from their summer's labors;" and the same paper further observes that the effect of the returns on business must be "highly reassuring." The New York *Journal of Commerce* presents the following facts and figures:

"Winter wheat is beyond the stage of doubt, and the Government estimate, based upon acreage and an unusual average production per acre, places the yield at 493,434,000 bushels, which exceeds that of last year by 47,000,000 bushels and is about 34,600,000 bushels in excess of the 'record' of 1901. There was a decline in the condition of spring wheat during the month of July, which causes a reduction in the estimated yield by 15,000,000 bushels, leaving it at 278,830,000, compared to an actual yield of 264,516,655

FEEDING THE WORLD.
What'd you do, Sonny, if you didn't have your old uncle to look after you? —Dins in the Sioux City *Journal*.

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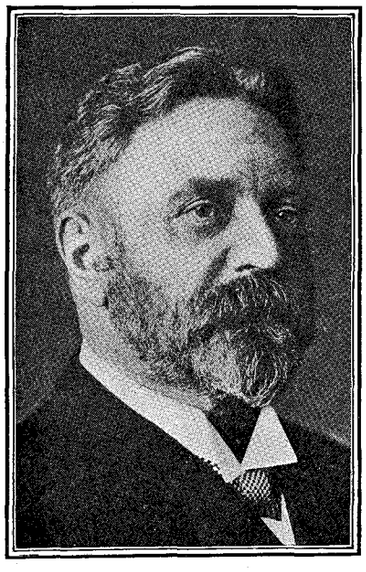
bushels last year and 289,625,717 in 1901. The estimate for spring wheat is unofficial. There may be a further decline in condition, or there may be improvement between now and the harvest; but with the present prospect the total yield of wheat will establish a new record of 772,264,000 bushels, compared with 748,460,218 for the former 'record year.' The quality is also reported to be unusually high.

"Corn shows a moderate improvement of condition during July, and the estimated crop, based upon acreage and first-of-August condition, is 2,713,194,000 bushels, compared with last year's high record of 2,707,993,540. There has been neither drought nor excessive wet weather for corn thus far, and the prospect is fair for continued good condition. The one serious danger for this crop is early frost, and that is something that can not be calculated about. We can only wait hopefully for results."

LESSONS FOR SAVINGS-BANK DEPOSITORS.

THE failure of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank in Chicago, which ruined so many working people, has given the newspapers a chance to bring home to the public certain facts and principles so frequently disregarded until actual trouble comes. The Chicago *Journal*, for instance, wishes to inculcate the lesson that "it is no sign a man is a safe banker because he speaks the same language as his depositors." President Stensland, of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank, is a Scandinavian, and nearly all of the bank's 22,000 depositors were Scandinavians. "But there is no friendship in business, and there should be no race sentiment," adds *The Journal*. "The trouble with the Stensland bank was the same that has wrecked so many others—"says the Chicago *Daily News*, "the effort to combine banking with outside speculative investment enterprises conducted by the officials." *The News* concludes that no bank official, however sound his reputation, should be permitted to conduct his business without adequate surveillance. Nay, more—

"The bank executive who does not solicit investigation, the bank directors who do not insist upon making it, are unfit for the offices which they hold. They fail to grasp their responsibilities to one another and to the public. It is indispensable that men of the highest probity and repute be put in the executive positions, but once there they should accept a vigilant oversight of their methods as a proper and necessary feature of honest banking. The time has come to force home this lesson on bank directors and bank examiners."



PRESIDENT STENSLAND,
Of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank, known as "Honest Stensland."

The Chicago *Tribune* urges stringent measures for the better protection of depositors. Once a year is not enough for the examination of State banks, thinks *The Tribune*. "There should be so many examiners that one of them would be able to spend two months, if necessary, in going through a bank and ascertaining the genuineness and value of every piece of paper it holds." In the opinion of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, it ought to be made more difficult to incorporate a bank. At present that is much too easy. *The Record-Herald* also observes:

"For relief, people denounce the wrongdoers, criticize the laws, and attack the administration of the laws. But swindling will not be prevented in the future by the denunciation, and the legal problems that are presented are puzzling. In a case of the sort there is, however, a suggestion that banking would be safer if it were more of a monopoly than it now is. Small, outlying institutions are valuable as a convenience, but they would offer far greater security and protection if they were managed from the large banking-houses. In traveling about a Canadian city the American is struck by the number of branch banks that he sees. They are parts of splendid financial institutions that command universal confidence. They serve the purposes both of convenience and security, and they must be of great benefit to the people."

CASHIER HERING,
Of Stensland's Bank.

The Chicago *Post* is inclined to put the blame on the "directors who don't direct." It is the moral duty, says *The Post*, "the legal responsibility, of directors to direct, and when, through the culpable neglect of directors to perform their functions, disaster befalls, justice should be meted out unsparingly, to the end that necessary reform be effected."

SUMMARY MEASURES FOR LYNCHERS.

"CAUSE for profound gratitude" is found by the Raleigh *Evening Times*, in common with many other papers, South and North, in the conviction and sentence to a term of fifteen years' imprisonment of George Hall, a ringleader in the recent Salisbury lynching. "There are one hundred more," adds the Raleigh *News and Observer*, "who deserve to wear the stripes for participation."

The recent revival of the lynching habit is the subject of much editorial comment, and the necessity for such action as this of the North-Carolina court is urged. "It is high time that new lessons were given in the sacredness of law," remarks the New York *Tribune*, and further: "Only when the 'best citizens' are taught that they can not defy the law will the lynching habit be seriously interfered with." Even in the South there is practically nothing but commendation for the course pursued by the court in the treatment of these Salisbury offenders, and for the subsequent action of Governor Glenn. By his declaration that hereafter lynching-parties in the State will be broken up by the local militia, firing to kill, when that is necessary, the Charlotte *Observer* is led to remark:

"Lynch law is on the increase in North Carolina. There is no negro vote, no negro legislation now; but there is a growing disrespect, not to say contempt, on the part of the white people for the laws which they themselves make. The mob hoots and jeers Senators, judges, and other officers, whom it helped to elect, when they get up before it to expostulate with it and pray of it to observe the laws which it helped to frame. There must be an end to this, or worse days will come. Tufts of grass have been thrown at lynchers to no effect and volleys have been fired over their heads without result. When a North-Carolina mob is fired into by deputies or the military, and a dozen or fifteen of the lawbreakers are killed, there will be an instant end to mob law in the State. The longer the appreciation of the remedy is delayed the faster the disease will spread. It should be applied to the next mob that thunders at the gates of a jail."

The Chicago *Post* says of Governor Glenn's position that "it is

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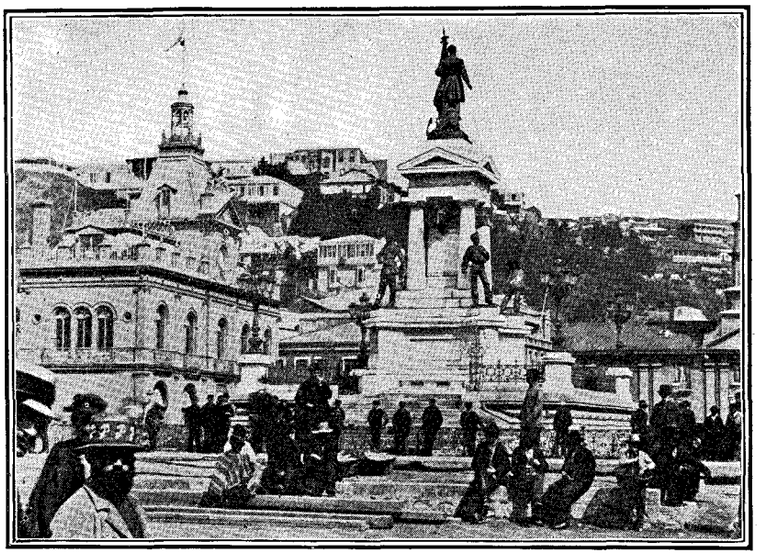
within his power to make the law respected in North Carolina as it never has been before, and to make his State a worthy example for other States where the mob spirit has shown itself in violent acts." A very salutary effect this order should have upon the wild spirits of the State, thinks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, for "there is not a citizen of North Carolina who can doubt the determination of the Governor to make good his word." And the New York *Evening Post* agrees that it "is very wholesome talk, and ought to do much to decrease lynchings," but at the same time "the usefulness of the militia in such cases remains open to question." *The Evening Post* then points out a difficulty which execution of the law would entail, and proposes an alternative arrangement. A local militia, it shows, would be required, in subduing a mob, to fire upon friends and neighbors. Why not have, then, a State mounted constabulary as in Pennsylvania? *The Evening Post* continues:

"The new State constabulary there did away, in this year's coal strike, with the necessity of calling out the militia, and was quite willing to fire on mobs, as it did on several occasions. It would pay North Carolina to have such a force, not only to patrol the country districts and enforce the State laws, but to guard jails in just such cases as the Salisbury one. Fifty determined troopers, commanded, say, by a retired army officer, would protect any prison, no matter how great the mob, for lynchers are essentially cowards. As a mere investment it would pay the State a hundredfold to maintain such a force."



PLAZA SOTOMAYOR, VALPARAISO'S CHIEF SQUARE, INCLUDING THE PRATT MONUMENT.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CHILE.

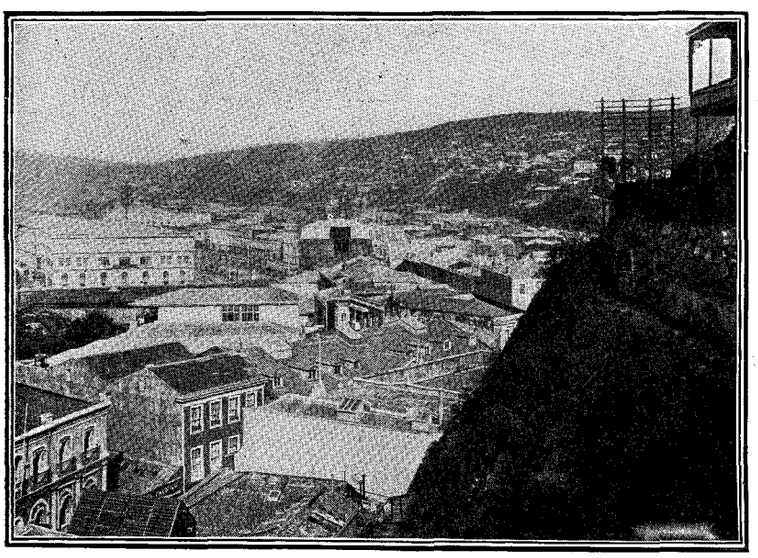
WHILE the shock of San Francisco's disaster is still fresh in the public memory cable despatches from Chile state that a similar catastrophe has befallen Valparaiso, a town of 160,000 inhabitants and the most flourishing port of Western South America. The earthquake, which at the time of writing has interrupted communication with Valparaiso, occurred at eight o'clock on the night of Thursday, August 16. Reports from near-by places, the tidal wave observed at Honolulu, and the records of seismographs in widely separated observatories indicate a convulsion of terrible severity. The New York *Herald*, noted for the reliability of South American service, states that the shock occurred without a tremor of warning, bringing instant death to hundreds of persons and leaving many hundreds more imprisoned in the burning ruins. According to this despatch, the business section of the city is almost entirely destroyed. To quote further from the same source:

"There were two distinct and terrific shocks, the second one following almost instantly after the first and completing the work of destruction. The day had been unusually calm and pleasant. At eight o'clock the whole city seemed suddenly to swing backward and forward, and then came a sudden jolt of such mighty force that rows of buildings toppled to the earth as if made of brittle plaster. Whole rows of buildings went down in a few seconds."

Prof. John Milne, the famous seismologist, reports from the Isle of Wight that his instruments indicate an earthquake as great as that of San Francisco and lasting for five hours. The New York *Evening Post* remarks that this great new shaking of the Pacific coast will be sure to inspire further qualms in San Francisco and, indeed, all up and down the western slope. "It is all very well," it adds, "to live in a growing country, but to be upon a part of the earth that is 'growing,' and occasionally topples over cities in its growing-pains, has obvious drawbacks."

The New York *Herald* comments editorially:

"There has long existed abundant evidence that almost the whole Chilean coast lies in a region of great instability and is itself undergoing slow upheaval. In many places geologists have found that it is now twenty feet higher than it was two and a half centuries ago and is still rising, as if it were elevated by some titanic force. The consequent dislocation of the rock strata underlying Chile accounts for the tremendous earthquakes to which it was subjected several times in the last century. In 1822 a gigantic quake was felt for a thousand miles along the coast, its maximum intensity occurring about one hundred miles north of Valparaiso. Altho most of the great Chilean volcanoes are dormant, two of them, in the northern part of the country, are still active, and their activity may have had some connection with the fearful seismic disturbances which destroyed the town of Concepcion in 1835 and Valdivia two years later."



PANORAMA OF VALPARAISO, SHOWING THE HILLY NATURE OF THE LOCALITY.

The New York *Tribune* gives us further information in regard to Chilean earthquakes. We read in part:

"When the exact proportions of the latest disaster in South America are revealed with reasonable distinctness, comparison will be invited with others already on record. Valparaiso has been severely shaken several times before. In 1851 about four hundred buildings were wrecked there. A shock

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of no greater violence now would be attended by far more serious consequences because the city has grown greatly in the last half-century. The loss of life in Quito in 1859 has been estimated at five thousand, in Caracas in 1812 at twelve thousand, and in several cities in Peru and Ecuador which suffered simultaneously in 1868 at twenty-five thousand."

THE RISING AVERAGE OF HONESTY.

THE public conscience, according to Mr. Philip Loring Allen, has been awakened by the recent moral wave to such an extent that the actual average of honesty has risen perceptibly. Mr. Allen's article on the subject in *The Outlook* is not merely theorizing. He has collected facts and figures and even presents tables of statistics on the subject. Necessarily, statistics on a subject of that nature are somewhat scarce. So Mr. Allen must resort to the figures presented by "conscience funds" and to tabulations of losses incurred by and paid to fidelity companies.

"Conscience money," says Mr. Allen, "includes not only money restored to the public authorities from whom it was dishonestly obtained or withheld, but also sums owed to private individuals who, perhaps, can not be found. The debtor, at the promptings of the still, small voice, turns money over to the public treasury rather than enjoy it undeservedly himself. Thus, besides such recorded cases as that of the man who drove from Canada into the United States without stopping at a custom-house, and afterward sent the amount of duty, first on the horse, then on the buggy, and finally on the harness, such items are made as the twenty-five cents mailed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with a note saying that it was 'for apples taken off your property before I found Christ.'" Most of the conscience contributions are received without any explanation, but a number of them are doubtless made as restitution for some ancient wrong or fraud. The "Conscience Fund" at Washington dates back to the year 1811, in the administration of President Madison. It amounts now to about half a million dollars, and the contributions for the past ten years amount to about $134,000. And of this sum more than $27,000, Mr. Allen finds, was contributed within this "muck-raking" period of a little more than a year. It is two and a quarter times as much as the average for the nine years previous.

The fidelity companies are regarded by Mr. Allen as proper touchstones for his investigation because it is these companies that furnish bonds nowadays to employees in positions of trust, where personal honesty is a requisite. He finds that "the face value of the fidelity bonds now outstanding in seven of the leading companies is over one billion dollars. They cover men in all parts of the country, of all ages, ten-thousand-dollar men and nine-hundred-dollar men, tellers, cashiers in banks, stores, and factories." To discover the change, if any, in the standard of faithfulness among this class of men, Mr. Allen takes for each year the ratio between the amount at risk and the total losses. So, for instance, in the year 1896, the leading companies had outstanding fidelity bonds amounting to $282,082,211, and their aggregate losses, by reason of defalcations and otherwise forfeited bonds, were $393,349. In other words, the average was $139 upon every $100,000 bond. The result of Mr. Allen's calculation is the following table:

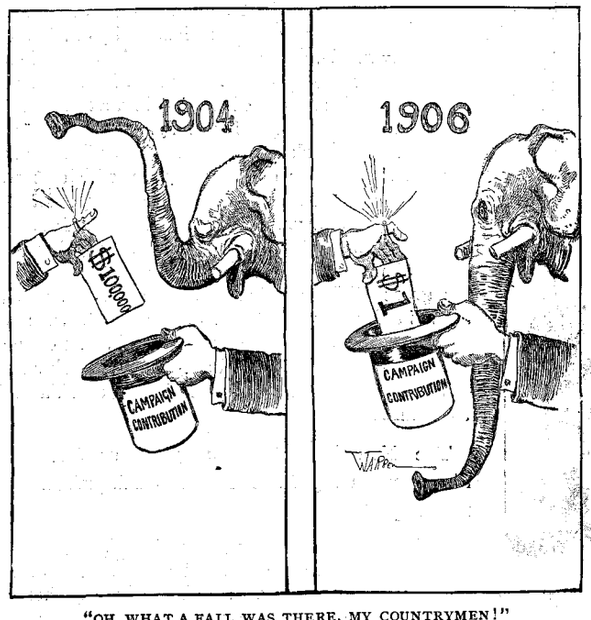
FIDELITY BONDS

	Risks.	Losses.	Losses per $100,000.
1896	$282,082,211	$393,349	$139
1897	321,319,095	548,091	170
1898	360,989,156	581,346	161
1899	441,905,606	690,540	156
1900	504,176,809	657,427	130
1901	529,541,479	976,209	184
1902	592,526,582	687,249	117
1903	626,343,847	805,067	128
1904	733,477,327	1,068,112	145
1905	1,216,970,451	1,380,157	110

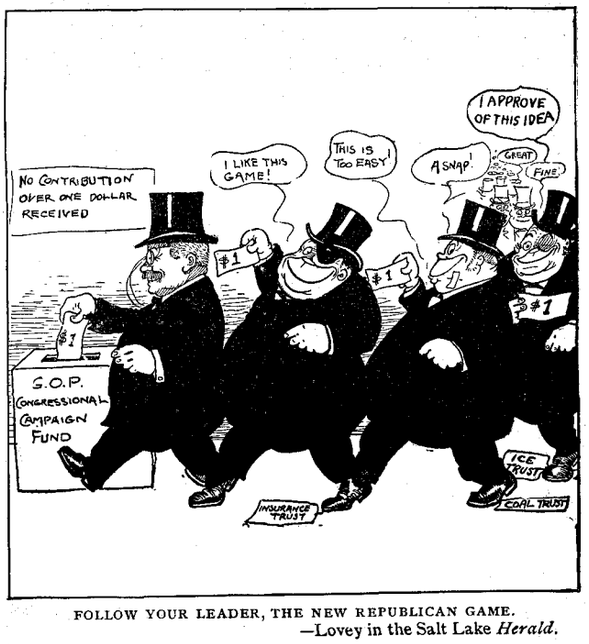
In short, for the nine years 1896-1904, inclusive, there was an average loss of $147 a year for every hundred thousand dollars at risk upon a fidelity bond. In 1905 the corresponding loss was only $110. Furthermore, dividing the past decade into two five-year periods, Mr. Allen finds that the proportionate losses in the first period are $151 as against $136 for the second. Mr. Allen adds:

"It may seem extravagant to trace any connection between the insurance investigation, Mr. Jerome's victory, or La Follette's fight upon the railways, and that typical form of thoughtless, petty dishonesty, the pilfering of hotel spoons as 'souvenirs,' yet the writer has letters from the managers of several of the best-known hotels in this country to the effect that this amiable practise has been noticeably on the decline for the past year or more."

Mr. Allen gives a number of anecdotes and incidents to illustrate his theories, and concludes: "Mr. Dooley's pardox that instead of electing business men to purify politics, we ought to set politicians at work reforming business."



"OH, WHAT A FALL WAS THERE, MY COUNTRYMEN!"
—Warren in the Boston *Herald*.



FOLLOW YOUR LEADER, THE NEW REPUBLICAN GAME.
—Lovey in the Salt Lake *Herald*.

ONE EFFECT OF INCREASING HONESTY.

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GOIN'S AND CUMMINS OF THE POLITICAL STAGE.
Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

"THE IOWA IDEA."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

PORTENTS OF TARIFF REVISION.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SECRETARY ROOT may consider himself a Pan-American Congressman-at-large.—*Atlanta Journal*.

MR. BRYAN continues to disprove the old adage that a rolling stone gathers no moss.—*Kansas City Star*.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS NICOLAIEVITCH may thank his stars that his sharp-shooters couldn't sharpshoot.—*Philadelphia Record*.

MR. BRYAN has already carried Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, South Dakota, and Colonel Watterson.—*Boston Globe*.

IF you force it on 'em, either Chairman Griggs or Chairman Sherman will accept contributions of more than $1.—*Baltimore Sun*.

THE country has still to hear of somebody offering Chairman Jim Sherman a larger sum than the $1 asked for.—*Washington Post*.

A NOTED financier saved a drowning man the other day. It's different when they sink in Wall Street, however.—*Denver Republican*.

WHEN Mr. Root contemplates all that Uruguayan enthusiasm among people who, by the very nature of their situation, couldn't vote for him, it seems almost a wanton waste.—*Indianapolis News*.

"THERE is scarcely any discord in the Democratic party."—Ben Tillman. Brother Ben lives a long ways from New York.—*Brooklyn Times*.

IN accepting the invitation to attend the Cowes regatta, King Alfonso probably stipulated that there should be no bouquets.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

IT is sad, but unfortunately true, as a general thing, that the wrecked bank officer who surrenders is the one who hasn't got the money.—*New Orleans-Times-Democrat*.

OUT of 200 men, only 12 passed the meat-inspectors' examination. The Government is determined that the inspectors shall be of the best, even if the meat isn't.—*Washington Post*.

WE cheerfully recommend the new fad of ballooning to the automobile "scorchers." It is fully as dangerous to themselves, but not so much so to the public.—*Cleveland Leader*.

IT is deemed quite probable that Grover Cleveland will contribute his dollar to the Democratic campaign fund—after he has seen what sort of candidate and platform that party puts up.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

"THEN WALTZ ME AROUND AGAIN, WILLY, AROUND, AROUND, AROUND."
—Bush in the New York *World*.

DEMOCRACY—"Say, how are we going to build a platform when the G. O. P. has saved all the timber?"
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

THE CONQUERING HERO COMES.

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LETTERS AND ART.

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.

ALTHO the late Mrs. Craigie, better known by her curiously unromantic pen-name of John Oliver Hobbes, never relinquished her essential Americanism, her writings, as the New York *Globe* remarks, "naturally took on the color of her environment and reflected it without self-consciousness." In this she illustrates the claim—elaborated elsewhere in this department—that the genius of American writers is marked to a peculiar degree by a literary cosmopolitanism, a "racial versatility." The sharp cynicism and high spirit of "Some Emotions, and a Moral," which appeared in 1891, gained instant recognition for the name of John Oliver Hobbes. Since then, as playwright as well as novelist, Mrs. Craigie has achieved a series of brilliant and distinctive successes. Her sudden and entirely unexpected death in London cut her off in her thirty-ninth year. In the opinion of the London *Tribune* "she had at least given two great books to English literature, but her style and outlook on life were still unfixed, and the development of her genius seemed to show much greater possibilities." Her literary career, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "illustrated at once the necessity and the peril of having a style." To quote further:

"Her crisp epigrams and cynicisms won her a prompt hearing; but she was instantly subjected to the demand which we nowadays make upon all stylists, to break their own record, as it were. Moreover, a style like hers gets used up quickly by imitations and burlesques. In this age of vast scribbling, a host of sedulous apes chatter at the heels of every writer striking out on new lines. This tends to make literature a kind of perpetual *tour de force*. It puts authors under that kind of strain which Metternich said to Ticknor was inherent in the American 'system.' The result is often unhappily the one which he indicated—to wear out fast."

PEARL MARY-TERESA CRAIGIE
("JOHN OLIVER HOBBES").

The daughter of a self-made Connecticut Yankee, who became the chronicler of English high life.

Mrs. Craigie's mannerisms have been compared with those of George Eliot and George Sand, and her works have been characterized as "a compromise between her style and her sex." Says the Boston *Transcript*:

"The real interest in her brilliant career lies in the illustration it affords of the international relationships between the two branches of the English-speaking race. Here was a Chelsea maiden, daughter of a self-made Connecticut Yankee, who, like Henry James, son of an American radical philosopher, became the chronicler of English high life *par excellence*."

And the Springfield *Republican*, impressed by the same fact, remarks:

"Within a quite brief period Bret Harte and Henry Harland have died, leaving Henry James almost in isolation as the representative of American letters in England. Like Mr. James, Pearl Mary-Teresa Craigie wrote of fashionable English society with an intimacy and fineness of touch which satisfied the people of her adopted country to a degree seldom attained by an alien. It is rather curious, indeed, that these two Americans have been, of late years, the preeminently 'aristocratic' novelists of Great Britain."

Mrs. Craigie's chief works are:

"Some Emotions, and a Moral" (1891); "The Sinner's Comedy" (1892); "A Study in Temptations" (1893); "A Bundle of Life" (1894); "Journeys end in Lovers Meeting" (one-act play written for Ellen Terry), "The Gods, Some Mortals and Lord Wickenham" (1895); "The Herb Moon" (1896); "School for Saints" (1897); "Osborn and Ursyne," tragedy in blank verse (1899); "Robert Orange" (1900); "The Serious Wooing" (1901); "Tales about Temperaments," "Love and the Soul-Hunters" (1902); "Froude" (1903); "The Flute of Pan" (1905). Her plays are: "The Ambassador" (1898); "A Repentance" (1899), and "The Wisdom of the Wise" (1900).

WHY AMERICAN NOVELISTS ARE COSMOPOLITAN.

"THE American, of all civilized men, is the most readily cosmopolitan." This declaration, not infrequently made before, is illustrated in the cases of certain American novelists, by a writer in *The Edinburgh Review* (July). Cosmopolitanism, he points out, which is so vividly illustrated by Henry Harland, Marion Crawford, and Henry James, is the key to American nationality. "America as a nation," he declares, "rests more than any other in the world on an idea, or, if on a sentiment, then on the sentiment of allegiance to an idea." As soon as a man incorporates this idea—the idea of universal brotherhood—into his mental fabric, he becomes an American. So the writer asserts, and accounts for the ease with which the process is accomplished through the nature of the idea itself. He says:

"A coherent theory of life and society expressed itself in the Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution, and America's assimilating power is largely due to the creed of universal brotherhood, the cosmopolitan principle, which lay behind those elaborate formulations. Nationality must always imply a community of historic associations; and whoever is brought into contact with Americans finds them conceiving of their commonwealth as a vast society bound together from the first by faith in a common group of ideas. Nowhere else does intellectual agreement—the agreement of admiration—count for so much in nationality, nowhere does inherited temperament go for so little."

In order to understand and to sympathize, the American has less to divest himself of, the writer argues, "because the very essence of his nationality consists in the practical affirmation of ideas which have no special local character" The difference between the American and the European, to put the case in another way,

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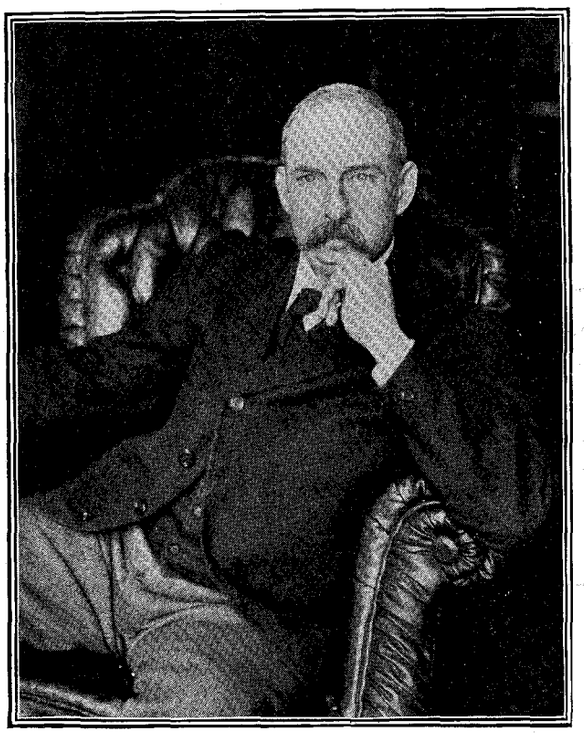
is that "the Englishman and Frenchman inherit a culture, whereas the Americans do not." American nationality, he posits, consists in principles; that of European peoples, in prejudices. From this difference flows the fact that when an Englishman becomes a cosmopolitan he is apt to have lost something; "the American cosmopolitan, on the other hand, has almost always gained." These general truths are presented with much vividness when seen exemplified in concrete instances. Certain well-known names in contemporary literature are employed for the purpose, as the following shows:

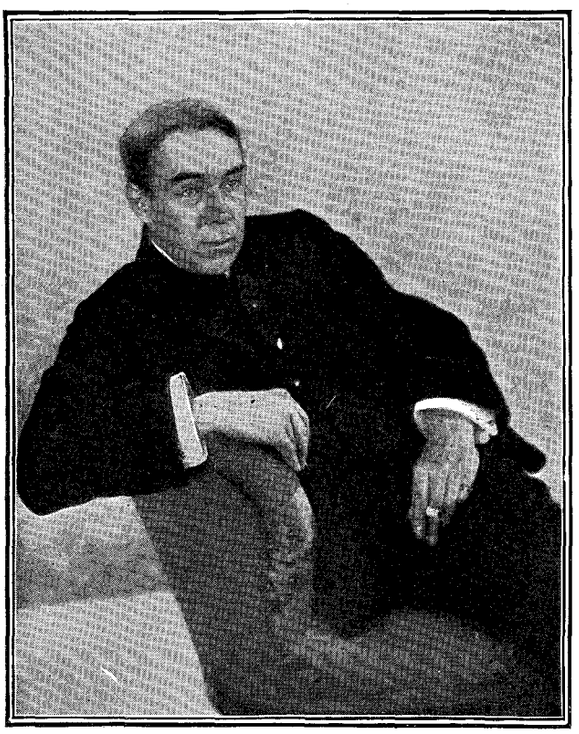
"Contrast, for instance, Mr. Maurice Hewlett with the late Henry Harland. Without going the whole length of the saying, we may affirm boldly that Mr. Hewlett is 'Italianate.' He has read so much, seen so much, fallen in love with so much of Italy, its history and its traditional character, that he comes to us always with a little of the air of the seventeenth-century traveler: full-blooded, strangely accoutred, and with a certain defiance of the stay-at-home people in his intellectual deportment. Of course, his Italians are medieval Italians, but they are desperately medieval and desperately Italian. Now Mr. Harland, on the other hand, an American whose whole imagination is suffused and flushed with the beauty and charm of Italy, takes Italy and Italians, so to say, for granted. a story of French life which gives one the illusion that it might have been written by a Frenchman; but the Englishman, however well he knows and loves his Paris, must always study the Parisians as Thackeray did, for instance, deliberately from the outside."



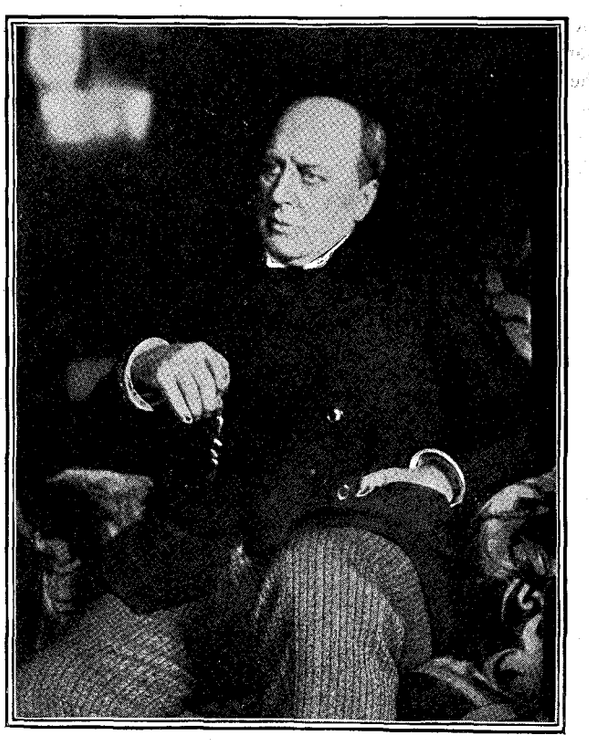
F. MARION CRAWFORD.

The most remarkable case of this racial versatility in Americans, the writer asserts, is afforded by Mr. F. Marion Crawford. He continues:

"The readiest way to realize it is to call up a comparison between his [Mr. Crawford's] romances and those of writers so popular and distinguished as the late Mr. Seton Merriman or Mr. A. E. W. Mason or Mr. Anthony Hope. These men tell stories of adventure in Corsica, Spain, Balkan States, Morocco, and other selected regions where adventure is held to be possible to-day; and their characters without exception exhibit in the most embarrassing circumstances the psychology of excellent English gentlemen, unless and when there is reason to emphasize a foreign point of view, and then it is foreign with a vengeance. But Mr. Crawford can write books which give us the sense of being transported absolutely into a foreign society, where every gesture and action and motive is somehow subtly different from what it would be among English speakers, tho we should be puzzled to define the point of distinction. And again, his English people are other than



HENRY HARLAND.



HENRY JAMES.

THREE COSMOPOLITAN AMERICAN NOVELISTS.

His way is not to accentuate their differences from Anglo-Saxons, but to concern himself with the common human interest: he is an easy go-between, a kind of bridge between the two great racial camps. He can (and Mr. Henry James has the same talent) write his Americans, yet the difference is never emphasized. If he were able to produce this effect in dealing with Englishmen, Americans, and Italians, it would be sufficiently remarkable, yet the less so because Italy is his native country, and an American

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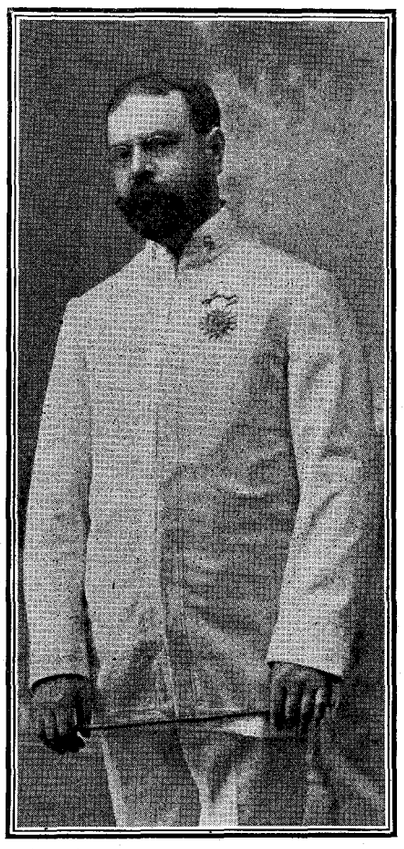
whose home is in Italy must necessarily see a good deal of English society. But the very best of all his books ['The Cigarette-Maker's Romance'] introduces neither Englishman, American, nor Italian, but deals with a little colony of Russians living and working in a German town."

The highest test of Mr. Crawford's cosmopolitanism, the writer shows, is triumphantly met in his American stories. In these the novelist's personal traits, that are in a measure superimposed, might be expected to yield to an atavistic tendency. The writer, after noting Mr. Crawford's successful presentation of Roman society in its changing phases, declares that "he gives us the life of America with the same sure touch," and adds:

"And let it be remarked that he selects always what is least glaringly national, most cosmopolitan—that is to say, the society of those persons who have or have had leisure and opportunity to read, to travel, to meet men and women of other countries. His Americans are the least highly colored of any known to us, the least obviously distinguishable from English people; and yet the whole atmosphere in 'Katharine Lauderdale' is absolutely un-English. Mr. Crawford's characters carry the hall-mark of their nationality no less clearly, tho certainly less flagrantly, than Mr. Owen Wister's delightful Virginian or not less delightful ladies of Kingsport. And they are certainly not seen from across the Atlantic—as, not less certainly are those whom Mr. Henry James puts under his amusing microscope."

THE IMPENDING HARM TO MUSICAL ART.

WITH hands uplifted in horror, Mr. John Philip Sousa, the purveyor of popular music, contemplates the inroads of mechanical devices that increase to the *n*th power the "popularity" of music. He sees the multiplication of phonographs, gramophones, "the mechanical device to sing for us a song or play for us a piano," threatening to overwhelm us "with the speed of a transient fashion in slang or Panama hats." Mechanical music, he thinks, will establish itself among us with disastrous effects similar to those following the English sparrow, "which, introduced and welcomed in all innocence, lost no time in multiplying itself to the dignity of a pest, to the destruction of numberless native song-birds, and the invariable regret of those who did not stop to think in time." Mr. Sousa declares, in *Appleton's Magazine* (September):



JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.
Willing to be reckoned an alarmist as to the evils of "canned music."

"On a matter upon which I feel so deeply, and which I consider so far-reaching, I am quite willing to be reckoned an alarmist, admittedly swayed in part by personal interest, as well as by the impending harm to American musical art. I foresee a marked deterioration in American music and musical taste, an interruption in the musical development of the country, and a host of other injuries to music in its artistic manifestations, by virtue—or rather by vice—of the multiplication of the various music-reproducing machines. When I add to this that I myself and every other popular composer are victims of a serious infringement on our clear moral rights in our own work, I but offer a second reason why the facts and conditions should be made clear to every one, alike in the interest of musical art and of fair play."

The wide love for the musical art to be found in America, says Mr. Sousa, springs from the singing-school, secular or sacred; from the village band, and from the study of those instruments that are nearest the people. "There are more pianos, violins, guitars, mandolins, and banjos among the working classes of America than in all the rest of the world, and the presence of these instruments in the homes has given employment to enormous numbers of teachers who have patiently taught the children and inculcated a love for music throughout the various communities." The foundations of this great structure Mr. Sousa sees in danger of undermining. He continues:

"Right here is the menace in machine-made music! The first rift in the lute has appeared. The cheaper of these instruments of the home are no longer being purchased as formerly, and all because the automatic music devices are usurping their places.

"And what is the result? The child becomes indifferent to practise, for when music can be heard in the homes without the labor of study and close application, and without the slow process of acquiring a technic, it will be simply a question of time when the amateur disappears entirely, and with him a host of vocal and instrumental teachers, who will be without field or calling."

With the recession of the tide of amateurism, Mr. Sousa thinks, there will be left only the mechanical device and the professional executant. "Singing will no longer be a fine accomplishment; vocal exercises, so important a factor in the curriculum of physical culture, will be out of vogue." With these changes will come a train of consequences appalling to contemplate. Mr. Sousa sees them in this wise, and asks:

"Then what of the national throat? Will it not weaken? What of the national chest? Will it not shrink?

"When a mother can turn on the phonograph with the same ease that she applies to the electric light, will she croon her baby to slumber with sweet lullabys, or will the infant be put to sleep by machinery?

"Children are naturally imitative, and if, in their infancy, they hear only phonographs, will they not sing, if they sing at all, in imitation and finally become simply human phonographs—without soul or expression? Congregational singing will suffer also, which, tho crude at times, at least improves the respiration of many a weary sinner and softens the voices of those who live amid tumult and noise.

"The host of mechanical reproducing machines, in their mad desire to supply music for all occasions, are offering to supplant the illustrator in the class-room, the dance orchestra, the home and public singers and players, and so on. . . . . .

"There was a time when the pine woods of the North were sacred to summer simplicity, when around the camp-fire at night the stories were told and the songs were sung with a charm all their own. But even now the invasion of the North has begun, and the ingenious purveyor of canned music is urging the sportsman, on his way to the silent places with gun and rod, tent and canoe, to take with him some disks, cranks, and cogs to sing to him as he sits by the firelight, a thought as unhappy and incongruous as canned salmon by a trout brook.

"In the prospective scheme of mechanical music we shall see man and maiden in a light canoe under the moon upon an Adirondack lake with a gramophone caroling love-songs from amidships. . . .

"Shall we not expect that when the nation once more sounds its call to arms and the gallant regiment marches forth, there will be no majestic drum-major, no serried ranks of sonorous trombones, no glittering array of brass, no rolling of drums? In their stead will be a huge phonograph. . . . How the soldiers' bosoms will swell at the thought that they are being led into the strife by a machine!"

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THE LONELIEST MAN IN DENMARK.

THE most famous personage in Denmark is Georg Brandes, says his fellow-countryman Paul Harboe, but "he is also the loneliest, the least appreciated, the most abandoned." To English readers who know much of his work and little of his personality, these statements will come with surprise and will awaken curiosity. Mr. Harboe puts the case of Brandes with what almost appears to be extravagance. "You could not count his enemies in a day," he says, "while all his intelligent friends might easily find room in a Fifth-Avenue stage, without occupying any of the space on the roof." The explanation of this state of isolation is given by Mr. Harboe in *The Critic* (August) as follows:

GEORG BRANDES,
"The most famous personage in Denmark," says Paul Harboe, but also "the loneliest, the least appreciated, the most abandoned."

"To the Danish nation Brandes spells free thought, free love, overmanism, and cosmopolitanism. With such ideas his name has been synonymous for a generation. Never did the Danish heart open to him. If one of his countrymen knows and recognizes him as the author of 'William Shakespeare,' at least ninety-nine see in him only (to borrow their own phrase) 'the fiend who would dechristianize the country.'"

When Brandes entered the university in 1859, we are informed by Mr. Harboe, the intellectual powers of Denmark were Rasmus Nielsen, who was "taming philosophy to serve theology," and "a certain Bishop Martensen, a rigid judge, a vigilant moralist," who gave instruction in esthetics. There was an exception in the case of Prof. Hans Bröchner—an agnostic, "one of the most vigorous thinkers Denmark ever had." He was, continues the writer, "a great intelligence to get shocks from." Brandes became his devoted pupil and, later in life, dedicated his "Main Currents in Nineteenth-Century Literature" to his memory. The other influences that went to form Brandes were Julius Lange (the Danish critic), John Stuart Mill, Darwin, Swinburne, Paul Heyse, Nietzsche, and Henrik Ibsen. In 1870 Brandes went abroad and met the great minds of Europe. "Those were the April days of Realism," says Mr. Harboe. "A new current ran in the rivers of civilization. France was Daudet's, Maupassant's, Flaubert's; Germany—Reuter's, Heyse's, Ebers's; Russia—Lermontoff's, Tolstoy's, Dostoyefsky's. And science was as free as the wind—everywhere, Brandes thought, but in poor, isolated Denmark. The more he saw, heard, and felt of all that was fresh and vigorous, defiant and progressive, in the foreign parts, the more eager did he grow to lift his people out of the rut of their spiritual laxity." Returning to Copenhagen, Brandes delivered a lecture before the university on November 3, 1871. The writer thus describes the effect:

"On that occasion he delivered the first of a series of lectures that made him a glaring figure in public life. It was an unforgettable lecture. It went to the marrow of things. The young hearers felt a thrill, a sense at once of surprise and recognition. But the old, the guardians of traditions—they were not electrified. They were enraged. Such audacity! Such irreverence! Was there anything wrong with the philosophy of Prof. Rasmus Nielsen? or with the esthetics of Bishop Martensen? or with the sweet, romantic stories of Pastor Ingemann? or with Danish matters in general? They thought not, and they said so with boisterous vehemence. For some months Denmark was a place of loud noises. Some stones—small ones—were thrown at Georg Brandes. The cosmopolitan! The disturber! The atheist! The enemy of the country! The Jew! In the midst of the tumult Brandes delivered a second lecture, a third, a fourth, a fifth. The gist of his talks is all elaborated in his various works. In a word, he wanted to incorporate Denmark in the revived intellectual Europe of his time. Did he succeed? We shall know—some day."

PAUL HARBOE,
A Danish novelist and critic, who lives in America and writes in English.

When the chair of esthetics at the Danish University became vacant a year later, Brandes applied for it. While the faculty hesitated, public opinion spoke up in protest, and Brandes became an exile for seven years. When he returned to Copenhagen in 1883 the tide had turned, a new school had arisen, books were dedicated to him, "and in the newspapers there was a brand new word: 'Brandesianism.'" This did not argue success. His books sold meagerly; and friends had to supply him with money to enable him to write his book on Shakespeare—the task of seven years. Mr. Harboe concludes:

"There has been during the past thirty years no movement, ethical or esthetical, political or social, with the rise or development of which Georg Brandes has not in some degree been associated. He fought against the religious issues of Grundtvig. He fought for justice to the oppressed people of Schleswig-Holstein. He met Harold Höffding in a short, sharp duel on the Nietzsche theories. He took a prominent part in the discussion about the sale of the Danish West Indies. I don't know when he has lacked courage. I don't know when he counted the cost.

"But his people could not use him. Some writers have tried to show why. They have not done so dispassionately. In Brandes of course the critic and the agitator are inseparable. Yet he is anything but the selfish, vain, and altogether despicable creature one Alfred Ipsen makes of him in a three-volume tome. . . .

"But even fresher in my memory are certain things Brandes said to me when I saw him last December. How he had aged since March of the same year!

"'I wonder,' said he, 'I wonder if of all the illusions I in my time have cherished, I have a single one left?'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A SCIENTIFIC OCCULTIST.

ONE of the most persistent of French "psychical researchers" is Col. Albert de Rochas. Few of the peculiar class of phenomena that attract these investigators have escaped his attention. He has always insisted on following what seem to him strictly scientific methods and on formulating theories that shall deal with the purely physical aspects of the phenomena. Hence he has always refused to listen to the spiritualist interpretation of these occurrences. He insists that in all the familiar doings that take place in the presence of "mediums," these persons themselves are the source of the motions and activities concerned. As he is convinced of the sincerity of many of these people, the hypothesis of fraud is excluded as a general explanation, and he has elaborated that of "exteriorization," as he calls it—the projection of certain human powers beyond the actual space occupied by the body. Thus he maintains that the "exteriorization of sensibility" is a proved fact—that the area of sensation may be extended into space beyond the actual sense organ, so that, for instance, one may feel the touch of a hand ten feet away. And now he has added to a long series of volumes on this and similar subjects a book entitled "The Exteriorization of Motricity" (Paris, 1906), in which he maintains that the power of movement may be similarly projected beyond the body, and that the phenomena under investigation by "psychical researchers" may be completely explained in this way. Colonel De Rochas's book is reviewed in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 9) by Dr. Albert Battandier, who does not believe that he has proved his thesis. Be this as it may, the book is an interesting attempt to deal in the scientific spirit with a class of phenomena whose very existence is denied altogether by many scientific men. Dr. Battandier is not one of these. He admits at the outset that the materiality of the author's facts can not successfully be contested, and he goes on to discuss Colonel De Rochas's hypothesis as follows:

"In his opinion the phenomena that he describes—the levitation of tables and heavy objects, the apparition of phantoms, etc., are due to the psychic force of the medium. The latter is able, owing to peculiar conditions, to project beyond his body a nervous fluid. I quote textually the interpretation given by him of the phenomenon that seems least difficult to explain:

"'Let us admit that a person may project this same fluid on a bit of wood in sufficient quantity for it to be absorbed in the same proportion (as the fluid that is in the hand). It will not be absurd to believe that by a mechanism as unknown as that of electric attractions and repulsions, this bit of wood will behave like a prolongation of the person's body. . . . We may even understand the production of movements necessitating a strength superior to that of the medium, by ascribing them to a connection that puts at his disposition a part of the strength of his assistants.'

"The author supplements this explanation . . . by another intended to account for the appearance of hands, arms, and other phantoms. The medium, by his psychic force forms, outside of his body, his fluidic double; the latter is completely under the medium's control and obeys him with the more facility in that it is now less hampered by adherence to the body and that the subject may accumulate it on this or that part so as to render it perceptible to the ordinary senses."

This, Dr. Battandier tells us, is Rochas's hypothesis, but there is another, the well-known one of the spiritualists, who ascribe these phenomena to the agency of an outside intelligence apart from the medium, but obeying him temporarily and in a measure. The writer says:

"Mr. De Rochas mentions this hypothesis, but he refuses to take it into consideration because, he says, it is not scientific. He states in a foot-note that he has nearly always disregarded everything that appeared to reveal an intelligence different from the medium's, in order not to complicate the problem and to concentrate the reader's attention on the purely physical agent that serves for its manifestation.

"This note, in my opinion, lacks logic. We desire to explain a phenomenon; taken in its complexity it reveals an intelligent force different from that of the medium; this is no reason for neglecting it, but the contrary; the hypothesis adopted should take account of this special fact, which completely modifies the data of the problem. What should we say of an astronomer who should limit himself to a single series of observed facts, discarding others because they contradict the hypothesis previously based on the former series? In another note Mr. De Rochas says: 'The phenomena are really more complicated than I have indicated in this scheme. Materialized human forces may, in fact, appear successively or simultaneously in quite large numbers, and each of them may appear to be animated by a different intelligence.' And again: 'Spirit photographs would appear to be due to the action on the plate of the subject's double, molded by a foreign intelligence, but still invisible in this state to ordinary eyes.' Thus De Rochas, loyal observer as he is, is forced, despite all scientific repugnance, to speak three times of intelligences foreign to the medium.

"I conclude from these remarks that the problem is really, as Mr. De Rochas says, much more complex than his explanation would indicate. It takes account of some phenomena of inferior order, and completely neglects the others. If he did take into account these latter, the hypothesis of the learned author could not stand, and the volume would not be entitled 'The Exteriorization of Motricity.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISINFECTING THE CHURCHES.

PROBABLY the insanitary church is not as common in the United States as on the Continent of Europe, but it is certain that in many cases the hygienic condition of our churches leaves much to be desired. At any rate this is the opinion of an editorial writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, July 21) regarding English churches. He writes:

"Fixed seats form dust-traps which it is practically impossible to cleanse; the weekly cleanings are often of a very perfunctory nature; ventilation is a science which hitherto no one seems to have mastered; and, in short, no germ ought to complain that a fair field is not afforded it."

So far, the writer notes, remarkably little attention has been given to the subject in Great Britain, and it has been left, curiously enough, to Dr. Chateau, a Portuguese physician resident in Bahia, to treat of it in an '*ouvrage couronné*' by his faculty. To resume our quotation:

"The author is evidently unafraid of the *furor clericus* that it is safe to say will fall upon him, for he writes, it must be remembered, in a land where it can not be said that superstition is remarkable by its absence, and he enunciates his revolutionary hygienic rules with small regard to the feelings of the clergy. However desirable it may be from a sanitary point of view, it is, he premises, unreasonable to suppose that people would care to pull down existing churches for the sake of building others on the latest hygienic lines. Here, no doubt, his compatriots, no less than the authorities ruling over the destinies of Canterbury, Westminster, and other insanitary buildings of like nature, will be inclined to agree with him. It is when he passes from the general to the particular that he is likely to find himself at issue with his ecclesiastical readers. The great leather portals at the main doorways are to be removed, permitting free ingress to the light and air; all kissing of relics is to be put a stop to; and the confessional boxes are in like manner included in his index expurgatorius. These points, as will be seen, do not affect the majority of churches in our land, nor is it likely that we shall see any necessity for adopting his suggestion that minatory placards anent expectoration at large be affixed to the walls, and the measure further enforced by a generous installation of 'raised antiseptic spittoons in the choir, near the altars (!), and, in short, wherever necessary.' But, with these exceptions, there is much sound common sense in Dr. Chateau's recommendations. He would banish all fixed seats, and replace them by light iron or wooden chairs that can be

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easily washed. Curtains and hangings are similarly anathema, every door is to be well provided with mats, gas is to be superseded by the electric light, and thorough ventilation is to be insured by opening all doors and windows after the services. It is, however, with regard to the cleansing of the building that our ecclesiastical hygienist is most insistent. Dry sweeping is on no account to be permitted. Every day sawdust damped with antiseptic solution is to be freely scattered on the floor and then swept up, while the seats and easily reached parts of the building are to be cleaned with a sublimate solution. It would, perhaps, be not always convenient to carry out so thorough a system of warfare against the bacillus as Dr. Chateau suggests, but his general principles are unimpeachable, and as our churches are no less responsible for the dissemination of catarrhs and other more serious maladies than are the theaters, it would be a good thing if more were done to cleanse and disinfect them."

A LONG-DISTANCE PHONOGRAPH.

NOT content with making the phonograph audible to all the occupants of a room, its improvers have now succeeded in devising one that can be heard at a distance of a mile or more. What will become of nervous citizens when this shouting prodigy comes into general use is problematical. It may be that intensity-laws may have to be enacted to control the phonograph as we are trying to curb the motor-car with speed ordinances. In the new device the sound is produced by the agency of what are sometimes called "speaking flames," as described in the following translation of an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris) by G. Chalmarès. The inventor calls his instrument the "elgéphone," a word whose etymology is not evident, but the author of the article prefers "megaphone," a name inadmissible in English because already appropriated. Mr. Chalmarès says that altho the principle of the device has been known since 1902 it was first explained in 1903 by G. C. Porter, at a meeting of the London Physical Society, from independent experiments. Writes Mr. Chalmarès:

"His [Porter's] attention was called to the fact that if a tuning-fork be struck and held in a Bunsen flame the intensity of the sound is considerably increased. He found at first no satisfactory explanation, but afterward made a series of experiments to determine the cause of this reenforcement. He noted at the outset that if the fork is above or beside the flame there is no change in the sound; that it may be strengthened it is necessary to hold the fork directly in the flame. . . . Moreover, if the flame is made luminous by cutting off the air-supply there is only a slight augmentation of the sound. If a piece of metal gauze be held about 2 centimeters [about an inch] from the end of the Bunsen burner, which is adjusted for a fixed blue flame, if then the gas be lighted above the gauze and the fork placed in it, the intensity of the sound considerably increases; but if the fork be held between the

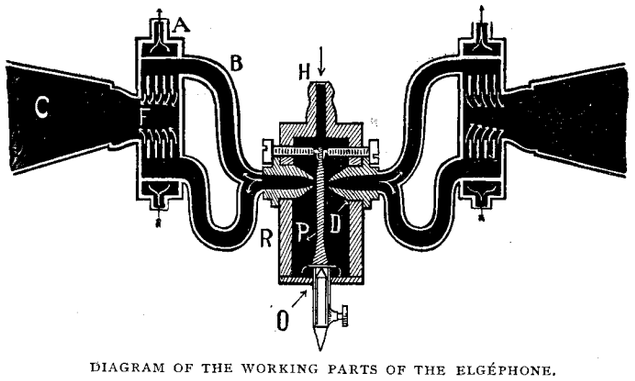
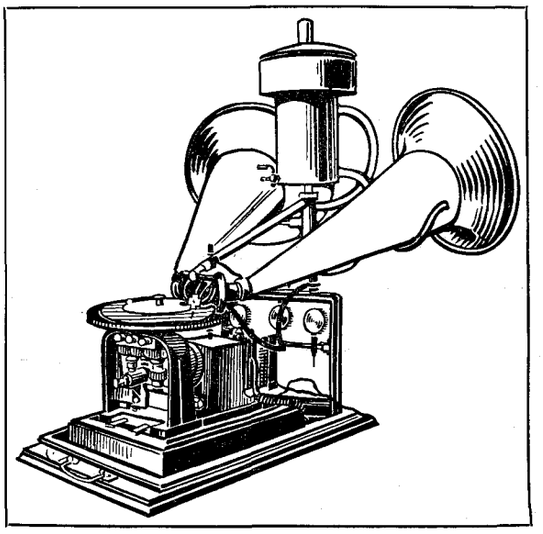


DIAGRAM OF THE WORKING PARTS OF THE ELGÉPHONE.

burner and the gauze there is no increase. Finally, if we try different parts of the flame by holding the fork in them successively, we may show that the maximum of intensity of the sound corresponds to the point where the flame is hottest, that is, to the part where there is the quickest chemical action. . . . Porter concluded that the effect of the sound vibrations is probably to change the continuous flame of the burner into a more or less discontinuous one; each condensation and each rarefaction corresponding to the augmentation or diminution of the quantities of gas and air in combustion.

"The inventor of the megaphone, Mr. G. Landet, felt that this ought to be the state of things, since in a patent that he had al-



THE ELGÉPHONE, OR LOUD-SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH.

ready taken out in 1902 he had so arranged his device that the vibrations from any desired source should modify at each instant the gaseous mixture in the burner. As made now by Gaumont, the apparatus is specially applied to phonograph disks on which the vibrations are not recorded in depth, as on a waxed cylinder, but longitudinally, the stylus being displaced not vertically but horizontally, like a pendulum. Here the stylus *O*, instead of being connected to a membrane, is prolonged as a vertical plate, which moves with it. This divides into two equal parts a chamber *PD*, into which gas under pressure is delivered by the pipe *H*, and opposite its upper extremity are openings which, by means of the tubes *R* and *B*, allow the gas to pass to the burners *A*. The system is double, the same arrangements being repeated on the other side. The burners consist of a series of plates between which the gaseous mixture flows; the air comes in below, and the combustion, or rather the successive explosions, take place at *F*, at the base of a cone *C*. The stylus is mounted on a strong elastic joint at the base of the chamber *PD*. It will be seen that the vibrations recorded on the disk will cause the plate attached to the stylus to oscillate and thus open and close the gas openings, causing the flow to vary. . . . . .

"The result is quite extraordinary, and an intensity of sound is obtained that enables an ordinary musical record to be heard at several kilometers distance [a mile or more]. The intensity may be lessened by regulating the burner, the power of the sound being found to be always proportional to the quantities of mixture used and the energy given out during the combustion.

"The practical applications of such a device are numerous; they will become more and more so as it is better known. Already it has enabled Mr. Gaumont to exploit his chronophone (combination of the phonograph and the cinematograph), which has been hitherto only partially successful because of the small intensity of sound in an ordinary phonograph. The elgéphone may also replace the hand-organ to advantage; we may look forward to the day when it may come to the aid of a candidate in an election by enabling him to silence interrupters. In general it will replace, or rather supplement, the phonograph in all its applications when it is to be used in a spacious hall or out of doors."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Surgical Treatment for Wickedness.—Two surgical cases of the past few months are quoted in *Health* (New York, August) as peculiarly interesting indications of future possibilities. Says the writer:

"In both instances the subjects were boys who had exhibited unmistakable vicious tendencies. In each case it was found upon

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examination that injuries to the head had been sustained, and trephining operations were resorted to, with the result that in one case a piece of bone an inch long was removed from the brain, and, in the other, that a depressed bone was raised, both operations being followed by marked mental and moral improvement. The eminently satisfactory results that have followed this particular phase of surgical interference suggests the possibility that there may be hundreds of similar cases of criminal tendency that might be dealt with in the same manner. Considering the expense to the State of supporting reformatories, etc., it would seem advisable, from the economic as well as the humanitarian standpoint, to have cranial examinations made of the inmates of these establishments with a view to ascertaining whether these lapses from rectitude may not be due to accidental causes, and whether there is a possibility of reconverting them into reputable members of society, through the medium of advanced surgery. The subject is one involving great possibilities, and, the results obtained having been so phenomenally successful, it behooves the sociologists and criminologists to take the matter under special advisement."

THE ORIGIN OF PYGMY RACES.

ARE pygmy races, such as the Central-African dwarfs and the negritos, relics of primitive humanity, or are they the last stages in a process of degeneration marked by decrease of stature? Both theories have been advanced and each has considerations of some weight to support it. Writing in the *Biologisches Centralblatt* (May 1 and 15) Dr. Richard Weinberg, of Dorpat, gives it as his opinion that neither of these theories is the correct one, and he suggests one of his own. We quote from an abstract in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 21). Says the writer:

"We certainly can not account for the existence of pygmies by accidental pathological variations, for they constitute perfectly definite races; we find them in Central and Western Africa, in South Africa (the Bushmen), in Asia, especially in India, as well as in America. And Sergi has found traces of skulls that seem to imply the existence in Southern Europe, particularly in Sicily, of races of pygmies, traces of which have also been found in Egypt by Schweinfurth.

"Thus, altho psychologically these dwarfs would appear to be more intelligent than the tallest negroes, some have been led to think that we have here the primitive type of human differentiation, and Kollmann has prepared a genealogical table of man, founded on the differentiations of pygmies. According to him, soon after the anthropoid apes, with well-developed skulls, of the end of the tertiary epoch, and by descent from them in a direct line, appeared the pygmies, whose descendants comprised three sub-species, that have been perpetuated until the present time—the Veddahs of India, the African negritos, and the American pygmies, all distinguished by hair, color of skin, and form of skull.

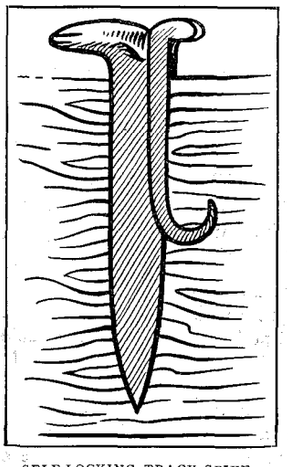
"But besides this, each sub-species gave rise to a variety that, instead of the typical height of 130 to 150 centimeters, reached 160 centimeters. And from these taller varieties, accentuation of the characteristic gave races of 170 centimeters, the ancestors of the present prevailing types.

"But this hypothesis does not rest on a very firm paleontological foundation. . . . Altho certain primitive characteristics seem to belong to types of small stature, we have no assurance, since our material for investigation is so slight, that these are not simply types accidentally dwarfed. For . . . dwarfism is an anthropological variety that is met at all epochs in certain individuals.

"Indeed, it has been attempted to establish a 'gigantic' theory of the origin of man, and to show that stature is on the decrease! So that gigantism and dwarfism may both be referred, on current theories, to a reversion to ancestral traits.

"The fact is that gigantism would appear to be a pathologic form, incapable of giving rise to types perpetuating this characteristic. And dwarfism is often also related to the processes of disease, such as cretinism.

"But beyond these cases it would appear that stature, within less extended limits, is still susceptible of notable variations and that these individual variations have an influence on heredity. Could not the pygmies have arisen, then, through similar variations, forming varieties and races—sister races to those of greater stature, without necessarily representing either primitive transition forms in human evolution or stages of terminal degeneration in a process of decay more or less rapid?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



SELF-LOCKING TRACK SPIKE.

ANOTHER MENACE TO NIAGARA.

NOT content with planning to use up all the water of Niagara for industrial purposes, leaving the cliff bare of its cataract, the exploiters of the falls are now complaining that even the whole present flow of the river is not enough for them, and asserting that they must back it up by a dam on the very crest of the Horseshoe Fall. The construction of such a dam at no distant date is predicted in *The Electrical Review* (New York, August 4) by Alton D. Adams. He writes:

"It is highly probable that another decade of development like the last will make it necessary to erect a dam in the lower part of the Canadian channel, to maintain a sufficient head of water for the operation of the power plants nearest to the Horseshoe Falls. It may be noted in this connection that while the six great power plants about Niagara Falls operate under heads of water that range from 136 to 210 feet, yet a variation of the level of the upper river by as much as ten per cent. of these heads downward from the normal would suspend their operation by laying bare the tops of the various penstocks where they enter their forebays. . . . . .

"The diversion of large quantities of water from the Great Lakes and the upper Niagara River will have a double effect on the head available at the two lower power plants on the Canadian channel. One effect will be the less depth, due simply to a smaller body of water in this channel, and then comes an additional decrease of the depth in front of these two power plants, due to lower velocity and less piling up of the water along the concave bank.

"With constructions completed and under way that are designed to divert no less than 80,000 cubic feet of water per second from Niagara River, with power companies operating on both sides of the falls that are authorized to divert additional water in unlimited volumes, and with promoters making strenuous efforts to obtain further water rights on the same river from New York and Canada, the erection of a dam near the crest of the Horseshoe Falls will probably be a necessity at no very distant day, if the water supply for the two power plants nearest to these falls is to remain unimpaired. Such a dam might properly start from the shore of Queen Victoria Park between Horseshoe Point and the intake of the lowest power plant, several hundred feet above the falls, and run approximately parallel to their crest-line for a distance of 1,000 feet. . . . . .

"Such a dam would probably have its height so limited that it would be entirely submerged, and it would thus create a minor cataract a little above the crest of the Horseshoe Falls. The construction of this proposed dam would simply be following the precedent fixed by the two companies whose power plants are nearest to the head of the Canadian channel, for at the intake of each of these plants a long wing dam runs out into the river."

A Self-locking Railway Spike.—A railway spike that can not work loose is now being manufactured at Seattle, Wash. Says *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, August 4) in a brief descriptive note:

"It consists of an ordinary spike with a curved shoulder at the back, about at the middle of the spike in length, and a key or lock to hold the spike from working up out of the tie. The wedge-shaped lock is a thin tapering piece of iron. When the spike is driven into the tie it leaves a slight channel alongside of

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it, into which this wedge is driven, following the channel until it strikes the shoulder of the spike, when it immediately turns out and enters the wood along the line of least resistance—which is with the grain—sometimes turning upward after a little if the wood is soft. It then becomes practically impossible to draw the spike without first drawing the wedge. If for any reason it is desired to pull the spike, the wedge itself, being thin, is easily drawn from the top, altho it can not be pushed up by the spike. After the wedge is drawn the spike can easily be removed, and, what is of great advantage, can be replaced in the same hole and locked with the wedge as securely as before. As the ties become old and the spike becomes loose, a tap of the hammer on the wedge will set it up tight against the rail again. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway recently had a number of them made at its shops and put into its track for a test. We understand that more than a million of these have already been ordered."

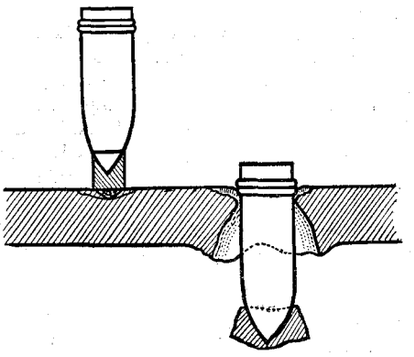
PROJECTILES WITH CAPS.

WHY the addition of a cap of comparatively soft metal to the hard point of a projectile should give it better penetration has long been a puzzle to artillerists, tho the fact has now been recognized for many years and "capped" projectiles are used in almost all armies. The matter is discussed by a German writer, Eugen von Thurnwerth, in an article published—in an English translation by Capt. George Blakely, U. S. A.—in *The Journal of the United States Artillery*. The author first takes up the various reasons assigned for the action of soft-metal caps. Some authorities, he says, assert that the soft cap melts and forms a lubricant. This can not be, for the best results are with hard armor plates, which crack, so that there is no sliding friction between plate and projectile. Others say that the cap acts as a buffer, taking up the first shock of impact and thus preventing the projectile from breaking before it gets in its work. The relatively small mass of the cap, the author says, makes this explanation untenable. Again, it is said that the cap holds the point in place, so that it goes through the plate as a needle embedded in cork may be driven through a board, when, unsupported, it would bend or break. Unfortunately for this hypothesis the cap is completely deformed when the point most needs its support. Finally, there is the theory that the action of the cap, due to concussion and high temperature, transforms the uppermost layer of the hardened plate into soft steel. Altho the author does not entirely accept this theory, he thinks it has some truth in it. He says:

"The superior action of the capped projectiles rests . . . on the fact that the point of the projectile is not deformed at the first instant of impact with the plate. Due to the presence of the cap, the pressure is not confined simply to the point, but is distributed uniformly over a fairly large cross-section. The unit pressure therefore does not exceed the limit above which the choice tempered material of the projectile would be impaired. As a consequence the point is not deformed at the first instant of impact, but pierces like a chisel into the hard layers. This work will be so much the easier for the projectile, since the 'material cone' formed in the plate, due to the cap, will already have begun the destruction of the outside diamond-hard surface layer of the plate, which is not more than a few millimeters thick. At this stage the cap has already fulfilled its mission, and the projectile goes on its way through the plate alone and uninjured. . . . . .

"As regards the material out of which the cap is made, it appears, on the whole, that there is more freedom of choice in this than would seem likely at first. . . . Probably each firm and each State that conducts experiments with capped projectiles uses a different material from any other, with results more or less satisfactory. The chief requirement is a proper amount of elasticity of compression (the material must not be too soft), and a relatively large tenacity, so that the cap will not fly to pieces on impact with the plate.

"Nor does it appear that the form of the cap has much effect on the results, since nearly every manufacturer chooses a different one. Some of the more common ones are represented in the figure, but there are a great many forms besides these. It is essential that the front of the cap should present a broad surface, and that it should rest against a large cross-section of the head. The first creates a larger material cone in the plate, the latter diminishes the unit pressure on the head. In any case the best form is the one that produces an adequate effect with a minimum volume and weight. . . . . .



PENETRATION OF A CAPPED PROJECTILE.

"Besides the advantage that the capped projectile possesses over ordinary uncapped shell, in that its penetrative power is increased about 20 per cent., there remains to be mentioned the following advantage of the new type, viz., that the shell goes through the plate whole or at the limit of its energy breaks into a few large fragments. This tends to increase the bursting effect very much. . . . . .

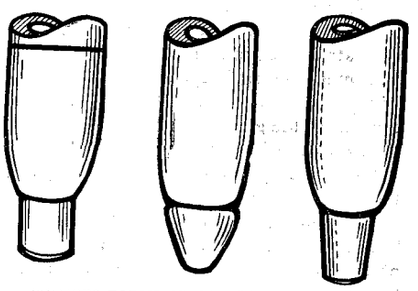
"Unfortunately, the value of the cap is not the same for all velocities. A pronounced superiority of the capped projectile compared with ordinary shell is only to be secured with high striking velocities. With low velocities, even when the capped projectile has sufficient energy to penetrate the thinner plate, the effect of both types is about the same. Hence, at long ranges, the capped projectile is no more effective than ordinary shell."

"FORM-FEELING" IN PLANTS.

A CURIOUS phase of adaptation to environment, which has been named "morphæsthesia," or "form-perception," by the discoverer, Professor Roll, a Berlin botanist, is discussed in *Über Land und Meer* by R. Francé. We quote below from an abstract in *The Scientific American* (New York, August 4). "Form-feeling" is merely Professor Roll's name for the fact that the position of their organs exerts a stimulus upon plants. Says Mr. Francé:

"In experiments with sprouts and young specimens of the most varied food-plants, he noticed that on their vertical or bow-shaped principal root the little side roots are always so arranged that they stand only on the convex side of the curvature. . . . . .

"It thus appeared that the organs of plants are bound to a quite fixed mutual position; and this, all at once, sheds light upon many relations hitherto enigmatical. It had long been noticed that all plants have an appearance highly characteristic of them and exactly determined, by the fact that, in all variability of size, of leaf-forms, of exuberance in the development, yet the mutual place of the branches, leaves, and blossoms is fixed with perfect regularity—somewhat as different buildings are obliged to correspond with each other when they are built in the same style. This was called the habit of plants. It . . . is caused, first and foremost, by the arrangement of the side limbs, branches, twigs, leaves, which for every plant produce a mathematically constant type. Within this type, then, the individual variation creates the differences between the single plant-individuals, which otherwise would have to resemble each other as one egg another. This individual variation, however, depends upon the nourishment conditions and the fitness of the individual for its special life conditions. That was a very significant discovery, which first makes the special life of plants comprehensible to us. They possess the capacity



VARIOUS FORMS OF CAPPED PROJECTILES.

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in the most wonderful fashion always to make the most of the given circumstances and adapt themselves to them so as to reach the normal life conditions. The best witness thereto is their habitat.

"As this capacity was investigated, the most incredible proofs were reached with what exquisite adaptation to plan the forces of nature act. For example, the leaves of plants stand in a fixed order, so that all may share the sunlight. This is the case even with the thickest-foliaged treetop. All the branches, twigs, and petioles grow in such fashion that this aim is reached; in subservience to it, too, leaves place themselves according to need diagonally, horizontally, or at the top vertically, to avoid unnecessary shadow. It had often been asked why the leaves of different plants are cut up, lobed, and sinuate in so wonderfully manifold a manner. The answer was received when it was noticed that, beheld from above (and so from the standpoint of the sunlight), each sinuation makes room for the projection of a leaf, from below or above. . . . There had, all at once, been found the explanation of the inconceivable variety of the leaf-forms. If nothing else will do, the topmost leaves perforate themselves merely that some sunlight may be made possible through the rifts. This will be found the case with the favorite foliage plants, the philodendrons, which, just by reason of these elegantly perforated leaves, acquire an appearance so odd and hence so useful for gardening purposes."

A most interesting example of this "form-feeling" has been found by Professor Neger, of Eisenach, in the common chickweed, which when rooted on the side of a steep rock bends down some of its lower leaves to form supports. When any of these are removed other leaves bend down to take their places. This results, the author asserts, from a stimulation due to the abnormal position of the individual having as a result movements of the leaves to remedy the evil. Mr. Francé concludes:

"An explanation of form-feeling we can not at present, it must be admitted, give. We can only help ourselves by saying that this capacity is one of the universal properties of animate matter. One, however, feels in so doing that this kind of explanation is really merely a paraphrase of the facts, and does better, indeed, quietly to confess that we here stand again before a riddle of life. Only of this there can be no doubt: we must ascribe to the plants a richly developed sense-life. They possess all the beginnings of perception, and perhaps even of finding their bearings in the universe. The same life throbs in them, tho less developed than in ourselves; and it is, indeed, more than a mere poetic simile when our greatest poet speaks of our brothers in forest and plain and field."

VEGETABLE POTTERY.

THE use of the dried fruits of trees, such as the gourd and the coconut, for holding water and liquid substances is familiar, but it is not so generally known that cups, saucers, and jars to take the place of ordinary earthenware are made in the Orient of a glutinous and plastic material entirely of vegetable origin, which is easily molded and dried. Says David Hooper in a communication to the Asiatic Society, of Bengal, India, quoted in *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, August):

"There is more than one instance in history of vegetable matter being confused with earth or clay. . . . The pulpy parts of various astringent fruits have the peculiar plastic property of clay, and by hardening in the air, after being molded into pots, they are impervious to water, and have the additional advantage that they can fall to the ground without being broken.

"The use of the fruit of the aoula for making pottery was described in 1896 in a letter from Mr. James Martin, written from the Tumgaon District, Raipur, Central Provinces, to the reporter on economic products to the Government of India. He writes: 'I have come across a peculiar ware that is made by the Banjaras of the district from the fruit of the aoula (*Phyllanthus emblica*). The fruit is collected and dried. It is then boiled in water until quite soft and pounded, the stones removed and the pulp beaten up and worked with the hands into a thick, dark-brown, sticky mass. When this is quite ready the manufacturer takes an earthen vessel—any shape that pleases him—and covers it all over with a thick layer or coat of the pulp. This is then put aside to set a bit, and, when hard, rude devices are stamped round the neck and shoulders of the article, which is then set aside to dry. When quite hard, the *gharra* inside is broken and the pieces removed. These vegetable pots are sold according to size from 4 annas to 8 annas each, and are much sought after by the people of the place. Oil and ghee stored in them are well preserved and show no evidence of rancidity.'"

The aoula tree, we are told, is abundant throughout the forests of tropical India and Burma, and the fruits are frequently employed in medicine and for tanning. The advantages which the fresh pulp possesses for preparing vessels are recommended by the author for more extensive trial, and he suggests that probably other fruits could be similarly utilized. To quote again:

"Another material used in making jars is the root of the great asphodel (*Eremurus aucherianus*, Boiss). The fleshy root of this plant, by drying in a sand-bath and grinding, is prepared into a flour which, when mixed with hot water, yields a most tenacious vegetable glue with which the Persians make great vessels for holding oil and clarified butter. The native cobblers employ it in preference to animal glue in their work. Dr. J. E. T. Aitchison describes the method of making these vessels in Persia: 'The tenacious gum is painted over a hollow earthen mold that has a single layer of some coarse country cloth covering it; on this cloth, layer after layer of the glue is painted until a sufficiency is reached; this forms, when dry, a parchment-like skin, the mold is then broken up and removed through the mouth of the jar, and then usually the jar is sewn into a goat's-hair sack. With ordinary moisture, or the amount of moisture likely to affect the jar through the goat's-hair covering, no harm is likely to accrue, but if the jar is allowed to stand in water for days it will in time dissolve or melt away.'

"*Sarish-i-narm* is the name of the flour made by grinding down the dried roots of *Eremurus* with the intention of converting them into glue. *Sarish-i-kaki* is the vegetable glue ready made for use. *Daba-i sarish* are the vessels made in the above manner. There is said to be a large trade in this material in Khorasan."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

COMMENTING on the well-known dislike of the late Russell Sage for vacations, *Forest and Stream* (New York, July 28) says: "An office dig who digs voluntarily, is as uneasy and as unhappy on a holiday as were those Pennsylvania mine mules which on the occasion of the coal strike were for the first time in many years lifted to the surface and turned out into the green fields in the sunlight. The poor creatures were in actual pain until they got back again into the darkness and the close atmosphere of the mine. The trouble with them was, that their whole nature as surface-dwellers had been supplanted by the attributes common to moles and the blind fishes of the Mammoth Cave; and they could not stand the open air and the light. So with a human being under the obsession of inordinate money-getting. The loss of time is only one component of the restlessness which attacks him after he gets away from the rut. His nature has become so molded and restricted to the ruling passion that he has lost capacity for finding enjoyment in other things, least of all in vacation surroundings and vacation ways."

"THE strenuous efforts during late years on the part of the Italian Red Cross Society to stamp out malaria in the Roman Campagna have proved most successful," says *The Lancet* (London). "The first attempt was made in 1900, when the returns showed that not less than 31 per cent. of the inhabitants of the 'Agro Romano' had been fever-stricken. In 1901 the figure was returned at 26, 20 in 1902, 11 in 1903, 10 in 1904, and 5.1 during last year. Consequently there has been in five years a decrease of about five-sixths. These results were obtained by strict sanitary measures—use of wire nets so as to prevent the access of mosquitoes to cottages, and free distribution of quinine among the peasantry. During the summer months a number of medical men belonging to the Red Cross Society take up their posts in the malarial districts in order to administer the necessary antidote as well as to show the people how to protect themselves from infection. The expenditure required for the effective operation of the organization is partly paid out of the King's privy purse and partly by the provincial and municipal authorities."

"WHEN the clearing up of San Francisco begins," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, July 14), "that city will doubtless be the largest junk-market that this country has known. We have seen some huge estimates of the quantity of scrap iron, old copper, and other metals that may be recovered from the ruins. These estimates are largely of the character of speculations, which lend occasional excitement to the otherwise unromantic business of the junk-dealer. However, the quantity of old metals that will be obtained from San Francisco is undoubtedly very large. It is to be expected that at least an equivalent quantity, and we hope a much larger quantity, will eventually be returned to the city in the form of manufactured articles. Incidentally, the small metal-refining concerns, which buy their crude material from the junkmen, will doubtless have many interesting metallurgical problems such as the separation of mixtures of lead, tin, and spelter, melted together in the conflagration. These refiners often have such problems, and devise ingenious solutions, accounts of which would be interesting to the metallurgists who are familiar only with the preparation of the metal from virgin material."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE VATICAN ON VERBAL INSPIRATION.

IT appears to be the belief of Protestant secular papers that the Vatican has abandoned the dogma of divine inspiration. This belief is derived from the publication of the Vatican's formal pronouncement on the authorship and authenticity of the Pentateuch based on the findings of a biblical commission instituted by the Pope. The publication is so recent that the Protestant and Roman-Catholic religious press have not yet had opportunity to give their views, and time will reveal whether the step now taken by the Church of Rome is as radical as it appears at first blush. The full text of the declaration, as sent from Rome by the correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, is as follows:

"1. Despite the arguments formulated by modern criticism against the Mosaic authenticity of the Pentateuch, greater regard must be had for the witness of the Old and New Testaments, the constant persuasion of the Jewish people, and the uninterrupted tradition of the church, equally with the internal proofs derivable from the sacred books themselves. It must be maintained that these books have Moses for their author, and have not been composed of elements for the most part later than his time.

"2. It does not, however, follow that Moses wrote the Pentateuch entirely with his own hand, or dictated it all to copyists. It may be admitted that, when he had conceived his work under divine inspiration, he confided its redaction to one or more secretaries. It must, nevertheless, be affirmed that they have truly rendered his thought, neither adding nor omitting anything contrary to his intention; and that they have published their labors only after having obtained the inspired author's approbation of the work which bears his name.

"3. It is likewise admissible that Moses, in composing the Pentateuch, availed himself of earlier sources, written documents, or oral traditions, whereof, under divine inspiration, he made use conformably to the end he proposed attaining; so that he borrowed sometimes the words, and at other times the sense only, abridging or amplifying according to circumstances.

"4. It may further be admitted that the books of Moses in the long course of centuries which have elapsed since their composition have undergone some modifications; as, for instance, certain additions, written by some inspired author after the death of Moses; certain glosses and explications interpolated into the text; certain words and forms of discourse translated from an older into a more modern style; and, lastly, certain faulty readings attributable to the unskilfulness of copyists. It belongs to the province of criticism to employ the rules of its art in the research and discernment of these modifications."

The Springfield *Republican* prints the following interpretation of the above:

"In the first section of the opinion it is required that the researches of scholars, which have practically proved that several hands in the course of several centuries made up this body of ostensible Hebrew history, no part of it possibly attributable to Moses by any authority but tradition, through periods when there were no records, and a great part of it, as the codificaiton of laws, necessarily requiring the maturity of generations of national life—are to be utterly disregarded, and the authorship of Moses maintained.

"But in the second section there are qualifications; Moses may not have written it all *per propria manu*, or even have dictated it to copyists; he may have given his ideas to secretaries to work up. But these secretaries were perfect recipients and transmitters, and Moses read all their work and wrote O. K. on it.

"Moreover, in the third place, Moses took what he found ready to his hand in older documents or oral traditions, and used them, even to the extent of employing the same words, when he chose, but also omitting and enlarging, according to his judgment, under divine inspiration all the time. This meets the case of a large part of Genesis, which was antedated by Babylonian documents discovered within this century or so. It does not, however, meet the results of scholarship which would compel the belief that this work of condensation and amplification could not have been done for centuries after the time when Moses lived.

"Then we have a fourth section, conceding that there may have been additions, made by some other inspired author after the death of Moses—among those, may be presumed, the account of that death, with its peculiar circumstances, of which it is said that 'no man knoweth of his sepulcher unto this day'—evidently a long time after, too long for a date to be set. But that is not all. It is further conceded that the text is explained and commented on here and there by subsequent writers; that words and phrases are changed from an obsolete to a fresher diction; that there are also faulty readings because of copyists. And in these smaller matters criticism may labor."

Is not this an excellent description of the way that all ancient, aye, and all later writings, are treated? asks *The Republican*. The document now given to the world seems to that paper to declare that "whatever Moses may have written—if indeed he wrote anything—has gone through all the changes that wait upon human history," and transformed it. *The Republican* follows up its interpretation with the declaration that the Pope and the Biblical Commission which he instituted have given no ground, in their pronouncement, to sustain the dogma of divine inspiration. "The direct assertion," it says, "of 'Mosaic authenticity' can not endure scrutiny under the conditions the Biblical Commission has laid down."

The New York *Tribune*, after appealing for an opinion to the Rev. Dr. Denis J. McMahon, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, New York, and ex-president of the Catholic Summer School of America, reports that clergyman as saying that in his view "the admission was only a broader statement of an already accepted doctrine." Dr. McMahon declared further:

"The church has never believed that these books were divinely inspired, word for word. The Council of Trent, however, did teach that in substance they were of divine inspiration. That is undoubtedly the meaning of the report. The admissions that appear are not such in fact. They are simply a popular form of views that have been held from time to time. They do not take away from the substance of the doctrine that these books were divinely inspired. This is all I care to say at present."

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM OF THE COUNTRY CHURCH.

AFTER investigating fifty country churches of eleven denominations in one New England State, Mr. George Frederick Wells is convinced that there exists in the rural districts "a widespread divorcement of the people from the church and religious influences." Mr. Wells's investigation was made under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, and a summary of his inferences is published in the New York *Outlook*. He tells us that "less than one-half of the people" of the State in which his investigation was carried on "are ever at church," and that in some communities "less than one-fourth are said to be either adherents or attendants." This state of affairs constitutes what he calls "the social problem of the rural church." At the center of the cause of this problem he finds "loss of faith on the part of the people, not in the doctrines or theology of the church primarily, but in the *life* of the church." The church fails, he asserts, "through lack of integrity to its Christian profession and moral mission as expressed in personal honor, brotherhood, and essential charity." Moreover:

"The effect of the labor question upon the church in the country has been direct and perhaps as great as that of any other single influence in estranging the rural people from the church. In the transition from the parish ideal of society to the organized industrial ideal, the wage class and capital class have been created. The church, in country as well as in town, by taking sides with one class has separated itself from the other. This condition of taking sides prevails more or less in every church consulted. Each

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individual church in a community which has more than one social grade is invariably characterized as being the church of a particular *stratum* or grade, or else the clash between the different classes in the same churches results in the quarrels so prolific of the self-destruction of small churches."

Another leading factor in the situation, says Mr. Wells, is the social problem of the country ministry. We read:

"This corresponds to the minister's rusting out rather than wearing out, to his stagnation with isolation, and consists in his being more influenced by his parish than able to positively react upon his parish. His failure is that of leadership. Of 37 ministers studied, 17 of them being town clergymen and the rest in rural communities, 16 are apparently lacking in efficiency because of laziness or something akin to it, 16 show lack of educational preparation, 18 show lack of personal breadth and social adaptability; 20 only were college-educated, 12 have both college and theological-seminary education complete; 16 have definite specialties in study and work, and only 13 have any marked evangelistic tendencies. . . . Perhaps the most pathetic and deplorable phase of the entire social problem of the rural church lies in the fact that the country clergymen themselves as a class do not understand the problem of their churches as *social* and capable of solution. The social problem of the church is the ethical and religious problem of society, and a religious life made sufficiently deep and real in spiritual content and wide in social scope leaves no place for failure or pessimism."

THE FALLING OFF IN THE PROTESTANT MINISTRY.

WHETHER doubt or mammon is the more powerful factor in depleting the Protestant ministry is not easy to determine from current comment in the religious press. While this matter is being discussed in its bearing upon American conditions, a similar state of affairs is observable in Germany. Observers, it may be noted, are confined to writers in American journals, and it is curious to see that while skepticism is alleged as the cause in Germany of the falling off of candidates for the ministry, the reasons operative in America are thought to be more materialistic. The question might be clarified if the Germans would turn their attention to us and give us the benefit of their view of ourselves. Meantime we learn from *The Catholic Union and Times* (Buffalo) that while twenty-five years ago there were a little more than "nine students in attendance at the Protestant theological faculties for every 100,000 Protestant inhabitants in the German Empire," at the end of the last year there were only a little more than five such students to the same number of the population. The same paper, in the following statistics, shows how some American churches outnumber their ministers: "The Baptists have 52,919 churches and only 37,001 ministers; Disciples of Christ, 11,033 churches and 6,475 ministers; Lutherans, 13,373 churches and 7,585 ministers; Presbyterians, 15,702 churches and 12,650 ministers; Episcopalians, 7,146 churches and 5,109 clergymen." It may be added that this paper leaves it to *The Outlook* (August 18) to state that, on the other hand, "the number of students of Roman-Catholic theology is not only not declining, but increasing proportionately with the population." *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) in attempting to explain the situation in Germany says:

"Many may say that the falling off is due to the openings for brilliant careers constantly occurring in other directions. For ourselves, we believe it is entirely due to the decay of faith in the German universities. The teacher's rostrum may be occupied by a man of brilliant gifts and profound learning, but if he have no faith, his class-room is robbed of both light and heat. When skepticism masquerades as advanced Christian thought, we are not surprised if the class-rooms are empty."

The Outlook (August 18) thinks the cause lies in another quarter. Thus:

"Some see in such a condition clear proof of the blighting effect of modern criticism, but the condition may more reasonably be attributed to the stiff confessionalism of the State Church; in part, at least, it is probably an inevitable consequence of the irrepressible conflict between confessional orthodoxy and scientific criticism, in which the vital difference between faith and knowledge, between permanent spiritual truths and their transient historical form of expression, is often forgotten. A cultivated British writer, well acquainted with Germany, suggests what is probably another factor of the present decline:

"'I am afraid that there is no hope for German Protestantism till after the social revolution has accomplished itself—that is, until Social Democracy has gained its political end and disestablished the church. I say this because the Social Democrats, who are several millions strong, and the one growing political party in the empire, while officially they ignore Christianity, are in reality in deadly opposition to it. The reason is not far to seek; they do not understand Christianity as such, but see in it only an established system which has for its aim the maintenance of the social and political *status quo*—a useful police measure for keeping the poor contented with their lot. To-day it has to be frankly recognized that the Lutheran Church, as by law established, constitutes a moral barrier between the Teutonic people and Christianity.'"

The problem as it presents itself to American Protestantism seems to find its solution, as was hinted above, in materialistic considerations. The onus may lie either with the congregation or with the minister. That it lies with the former is the view of the Rev. Charles R. Trowbridge, who writes concerning his denomination in *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia, August 10):

"To the mind of very many of us in the General Synod the real reason for the assumed scarcity of ministerial candidates lies very, very largely with the congregations of the church, which, in a vast majority of cases—as statistics show—do not give their pastors even a living support, and who express surprise at what they are pleased to call the 'grasping spirit' of the pastor if he presumes to suggest that an increase in the salary—so often given grudgingly—would be much appreciated, and is very much desired. The inadequate support given our pastors, who are deserving of the very best sort of support, financial and otherwise, is a well-known matter, and young men may well hesitate to enter a calling that, tho a religious one—one with compensations to be had in no other calling, one than which none other is higher and more noble in its influence—still does not assure them of a bare living, in many cases, and more often than not permits of no possible hope of laying aside a little for the generally inevitable 'rainy day.'"

The responsibility is cast back upon the clergy by a writer in *The Southwestern Presbyterian* (New Orleans, August 8) who scorns a clerical explanation that young men value their "intellectual integrity" and fear that this integrity "will be impaired by creed subscription, with all the benumbing shifts of casuistry and by the obligation to move about fettered in a dead world of thought." Such an explanation the writer calls a "pronounced fiction" and charges its inventors with being "themselves restless under their own creedal vows" and "dishonestly holding positions and enjoying emoluments in organizations whose fundamental principles they scorn and deny." In these persons themselves resides a reason, as the writer points out:

"Every one knows . . . that a formal creed need not bind any one against his conscience, that he can at any time renounce one creed in behalf of another. . . . The honest young man does not stagger here. It is the dishonest older man who wishes to renounce and denounce the doctrine, but hold onto the shekels which belong to its organization and the position and prestige of connection with it, that is burdened by the 'fetters in a dead world of thought.

"This same class of speakers and writers have, so far as we know, never paid the slightest attention to what many others, very practical people, regard as one of the most potent deterrent causes. This is the fact that the dishonesty and indecency of accepting creedal subscription, for what it gives, and then repudiating it while still drawing its awards, lead honest young men to question something more serious and important than intellectual integrity. The manifest impairing of their moral integrity on the part of this class turns the mind of many away from the ministry."

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HOW "PICKWICKIAN DOGMATISTS" ARE MADE IN GERMANY.

AT a certain meeting of the famous Pickwick Society a statement was put forth which did not prove acceptable to those who heard it. In its literal sense the term and expression displeased. The whole difficulty was cleared away, order and amiability restored, by the plea of the speaker that what he had said was to be understood only in a "Pickwickian sense." From that time the broad mantle of Pickwick has been thrown over those who disclaim the plain meaning of the words they utter and by a neat act of mental reserve may safely aver that black is white.

According to E. Vercesi, in *La Rassegna Nazionale* (Firenze), the German divinity student is necessarily a creature of this Pickwickian habit, in that he states a creedal article with a mental reservation which practically denies the truth which it expresses. The outside of the Protestant edifice of religious truth in Germany (we are told) is distinctively Lutheran, and built on the lines and after the forms which Luther originated. When once the façade is passed we find ourselves in the wilderness of negations, or, at best, standing before the altar to an unknown god. As this author says:

"The original Lutheran Protestantism has nothing primitive left in it except the exterior façade. The very sons of Luther have undertaken to dismantle the bulwarks which Luther, founder of their religion, had left standing. Gone are the days in which the Scriptures were extolled to the skies in opposition to mere tradition. Nowadays the demands of Lutherans have become so capricious that the very foundations of Christianity are assaulted, for the ax is laid to the root, not only of revelation, but of the supernatural in general."

ADOLF HARNACK.

The "most learned historian of the church at this present time," and foremost among the "Pickwickians."

He quotes Harnack as declaring that Lessing's idea of Christianity was one "bringing emancipation." Lessing had said, "Altho the objections against the Bible can not be refuted, religion remains unimpaired in the hearts of those Christians who have acquired a personal conviction of its reality."

But the façade of the Christian creed still remains undemolished in German Protestantism, we are told. The language of the early Reformation is still used, and "theologians and unbelieving preachers conceal under the traditional language of the Reformation their defection from the fundamental principles of Christianity." No one has been so successful in juggling thus with words as Adolf Harnack, the most learned historian of the church at this present time. In the words of Mr. Vercesi:

"Adolf Harnack is past master in this art. His method has all the air of impartial strictness; but the historian is influenced by a theological 'tendency' and he coolly lays the ax to the root of Christianity, as he calmly watches the gradual decline of faith in the present generation. He is no spinner of fine fancies like Renan, but he makes a great point of what he calls 'the divine,' at the very moment that with dainty fingers he strips from Christ his aureole of divinity, that Christ who has become to learned Germany no more than the 'Unknown God' was to the Athenians."

The writer proceeds to quote Stöcker, ex-royal preacher, who declared that "if the works of Harnack had not been written with such palpable fervor one might have thought they actually embodied the gospel of modern antichristianism." Invested with the same authority as Harnack, in German universities are men who teach the sheer Lutheranism of Luther "and the conflict which is thus present at the university where future pastors are being educated, has a serious effect upon the work and character of the pastor in after-life, for it is impossible for him ever to rid himself of the conflicting teachings he received in the lecture-room." He enlarges on the painful mental attitude which young "Pickwickian dogmatists" find themselves forced to take. They are compelled to teach in the language of Luther, but can not resist the temptation of thinking after the method of Harnack. The burden of their intellectual life becomes absolutely intolerable. To quote:

"When matters have reached this point, the dilemma may be endured for a certain length of time, but not indefinitely. Gradually the young pastors issuing from the university find themselves placed in an impossible position. They have to carry a double conscience, a double Christianity. Only herculean endurance can sustain the burden. On the one hand they are attracted by a Christianity without dogma, a Christianity aristocratic, professorial, intelligible only to the intellectual *élite*. Lower down than this they find imposed upon them another Christianity, which is scoffed at in the university, at which in their heart they themselves scoff, while all the time they celebrate its rites before the people, so long at least as they can quiet the qualms of conscience that beset them."

The prosecution of preachers in Germany is becoming very common, and people are at last learning that it is the university and the teachers of the university who are really to blame. Thus:

"This dilemma is presenting itself with ever-increasing importunity. Many are asking why should unbelieving pastors be prosecuted for heresy while a primrose path is spread before the professors who have robbed them of their faith?

"The children are punished while the fahers get off scot free."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE recent action of the local Y. M. C. A. of Pittsburg in refusing to receive an actor as a member has brought forth comment of various nature. Henry Dixey—whether the actor by that name or not, the *Volunteer's Gazette* (New York), from which we quote, does not state—offered to donate $1,000 to any charitable institution if any one could prove that the penitentiaries of the United States hold more actors than preachers. Having heard of Mr. Dixey's offer, a newspaper man in Cleveland at once polled the prisons, with the result that forty-nine preachers and seventeen actors were found to be imprisoned at the time of polling.

RELIGIOUS papers make note of a movement headed by the Rev. Henry B. Roller, of Huntingburgh, Ind.; Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, of Winona Lake, Ind.; and Dr. A. C. Dixon, of Boston, to found an informal organization to be known as "The Interdenominational Prayer-Circle of America." Its purpose is to enlist as many church people as possible, in all denominations and throughout the country, for definite, covenanted prayer-invoking revival. It is hoped that local circles will spring up in many communities, but individual Christians may enroll themselves as participants in this service, even tho separated from others disposed to join.

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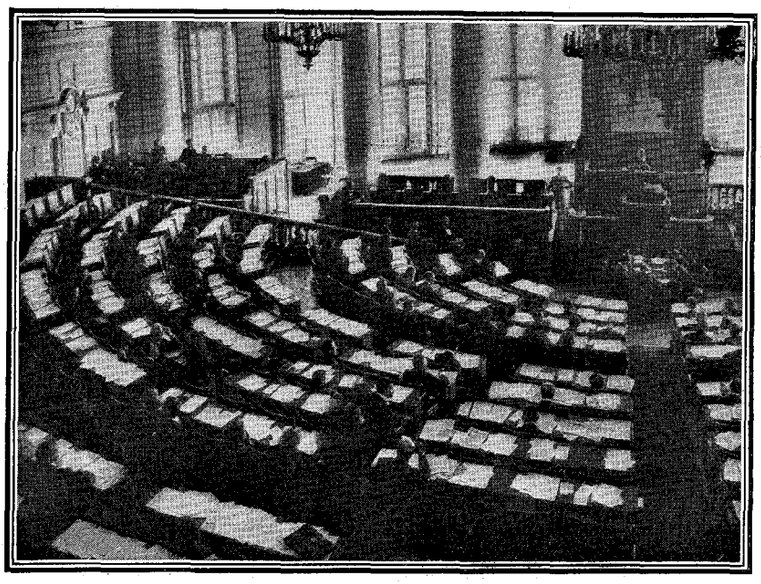
FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE LATEST BLUNDER OF NICHOLAS II.

"IT is worse than a crime—it is a blunder," was the saying of the wittiest and the most subtile of French statesmen. The dissolution of the Douma by ukase of the Czar is admitted by all to have been such a blunder. The most thorough-faced Socialist writers, and the calmest and most scientific historical and political specialists, admit the same thing. Even the moderates of the Douma as represented by Heyden and Stakhovitch did not hesitate to avow that Nicholas had acted quite within his constitutional rights in dissolving a body whom he charged with "straying into spheres beyond their competence" and "making comments" upon the imperfections of the Fundamental Laws. Yet, as Mr. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu says in the Paris *Économiste Français*, "we must not lay it to his charge as a crime." It was a blunder because of its futility, declares the Socialist *Neue Gesellschaft* (Berlin), and gives the following reasons:



THE LAST SESSION OF THE DOUMA IN ST. PETERSBURG, JUST BEFORE IT HAD BEEN PEREMPTORILY DISSOLVED BY THE ISSUE OF AN IMPERIAL UKASE.

"The ukase of a weakling has wiped out the first parliament of Russia, but that ukase can not crush the forces which this parliament has called to life. It can not wipe out the memories which survive the last three years of Russian history. You may dissolve a parliament, but not a revolution. The deeds which have distinguished a revolution are the permanent possessions of a people. If the Czar has destroyed the Douma, it is not improbable that he has also destroyed the monarchy and the Romanoff dynasty; time will show. But he has not set the Russian constitution into permanent abeyance. A state which has once left the path of absolutism can never again return to it."

Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu is a deep student of Russian affairs. In the article above quoted he expresses his conviction that "it certainly seemed to be a simpler and cleverer course for the Czar to have set up a new prime minister, and offered that post to Mr. Mouromtseff, the president of the Douma, of whom all parties thought and spoke well, and to have required that statesman to formulate a detailed program of his future policy. If the program he gave proved unacceptable the Czar should have suspended or prorogued the Russian parliament, never have dissolved it."

The appointment of Mouromtseff as premier is advocated also by the London *Times*, which thinks that the Czar should have had patience with the Douma until its members had realized their plan of a constitutional assembly. To quote:

"It was their purpose—prematurely attempted, but legitimate in conception—to establish popular government under a limited monarchy on the English model. By every rule of patriotic statecraft and self-preservation the Crown in Russia was bound to see that fair play should be given to their orderly and pacific movement. Had the Czar insisted on sending Mr. Goremykin into the retirement which he craved, and replacing him with Mr. Mouromtseff, or some other capable representative of the majority in the Douma, he could probably have kept the Revolutionaries in check without resorting to the military and the secret police. If the worst had come to the worst, and he had been compelled to employ force against civic violence, he would have had behind him the moral and material support of all the moderate-minded men in the Empire. The best he can now expect is that the reformers will stand aside while the struggle between Authority and Revolution is fought out to the bitter end."

What the fight "to the bitter end" precipitated by the fatal ukase of Nicholas II. may turn out to be is enlarged upon in a communication to the above-quoted London daily by Mr. MacKenzie Wallace, the greatest living European specialist on Russian history and politics. After discussing the mistakes made on both sides, he advances the following predictions:

"A time of internal ferment, compared with which all the disorder, pillaging, and assassination of the past months will have the appearance of public order, lies before this unhappy country. During that period the liberal sentiment of patriotic Russians will be put to a still severer test. Yet they will unite against the wantonly destructive terrorism to which Russia is meantime doomed, and, putting far from them henceforth fantastic notions, chimerical schemes, and unnatural alliances, will address themselves to the solution of the complex problem which now confronts this State, namely, the struggle between democratic and monarchical ideas in government, the rôle of the sovereign in a parliamentary *régime*, and the relation of ministerial responsibility to the parliamentary system."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ARBITER OF RUSSIA'S FATE.

"Another disaster, your Majesty! The regiment at Viborg is in mutiny!"
NICHOLAS II.—"What is that to me? Tell it to the German Emperor! He is honorary colonel of that regiment."
—*Amsterdammer.*

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THE MEMBERS OF THE DOUMA ASSEMBLED IN FINLAND AFTER THE DISSOLUTION

GENUINE OR SHAM DISARMAMENT FOR ENGLAND?

THE Hague Congress is looming in the near future, and the question is whether the Angel of Peace, or at least his harbinger, has alighted on the floor of the House of Commons. In any case the British navy is at last to abate in some degree its portentously formidable growth. That this is a fact we learn from the London papers, where Mr. Edmund Robertson, M. P. for Dundee, is recorded as announcing that the Cabinet, with the full consent of the Lords of the Admiralty, has decided to reduce the construction program. By this means $12,500,000 will ultimately be saved, one battle-ship of the *Dreadnought* type, three ocean-going destroyers, and four submarines being dropped from the original construction list. The German newspapers think that by this proposed retrenchment England is indulging in a move of wily Machiavellism, and that the Prime Minister is laying his index finger to the side of his nose. More polite and kindly in their expressions of opinion, Paris journals consider the move of no special significance as regards disarmament plans. The English press regard the reduced program as a mere question of national politics. Thus while the utterances of the Ministerial press are not unqualifiedly in favor of this retrenchment, and the London *Daily Chronicle* enthusiastically remarks that, "We are going into The Hague Conference with deeds as well as words," *The Westminster Gazette* (London) does not like the idea of building three new *Dreadnoughts* and declares:

MR. STOLYPINE, LATE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, WHO SUCCEEDS MR. GOREMYKIN AS PRIME MINISTER.

MR. MILUKOF AND MR. ALIDYN, TWO PROMINENT EXTREME LIBERAL MEMBERS OF THE LATE DOUMA.

PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

"No doubt these mechanical marvels or monstrosities are a great source of pride to their inventors, but what we forget is that two can play at these games, and that, in thus forcing the pace, we run the risk of rendering our own supremacy in the old types obsolete, and giving our competitors the handsome advantage of starting 'from scratch' with us in the new types."

That no abatement in the real power of the navy will, however, be brought about by the Government cutting down of the naval estimates is the contention of the London *Tribune*. The retrenchment, according to this journal, is normal and conservative. To quote:

"Liberals will welcome the economies which Mr. Robertson announced, but they will not misunderstand their character. They involve no abatement in our standard of sea-power. They are not a striking or comprehensive reduction designed to appeal to the imagination of Europe and to inaugurate a pause in the race of armaments. They are the result of a purely professional calculation, based on considerations which have no bearing on general policy or The Hague Conference.

"They represent, in fact, the proposals not so much of the Cabinet as of the Sea Lords. . . .

"It is a welcome instalment of retrenchment, but it is

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retrenchment of the normal and conservative sort which was not unknown even under the late Government."

Among the Opposition journals the tone of comment is far less optimistic. "A Liberal Government," exclaims *The Standard* (London), "has once more subordinated the vital issues of national and imperial defense to the interests of party politics." *The Daily Telegraph* (London) says coldly and discreetly that "events alone can show whether the reductions will prove wise." The London *Times* regards "the proposed reductions" "with misgiving," but graciously adds, "things might have been worse." The "misgivings" of the great Opposition organ are shared by *The Morning Post* (London).

The German press greet the proposals of Sir Campbell-Bannerman's Ministry with a sardonic smile. "This is sham disarmament," they seem to say. The *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, of Berlin, comments as follows:

"The fact that no country spends nearly so much on its navy as the retrenched estimates of Mr. Robertson shows how far off from disarmament is Britain's naval expenditure of $30,000,000 a year. The truth of the matter is that the efforts of former years have so richly provided England with naval equipment that she can easily and safely masquerade as a 'disarmer' for a single twelvemonth."

England, declares the *Berliner Neuste Nachrichten*, is making a feint in the matter of reducing armaments and can only prove her sincerity and gain the confidence of Germany by bringing her naval budget down to the level of that of the Power next below her. "To order three *Dreadnoughts* and then to talk of reduction of armaments," observes the *Leipziger Tageblatt*, "is mere official hypocrisy."

The criticisms of the French press are more friendly and guarded, and the *Siècle* (Paris), while remarking that England can afford thus to reduce her naval forces while France can not, comes to the conclusion that the present reduction means nothing with regard to the question of disarmament. The *Éclair* (Paris) thinks that the Campbell-Bannerman Government is trying to put Germany in a false position at The Hague Congress. In the words of this paper:

"England is trying to set a trap for Germany at the approaching Peace Conference. Either Germany must accept England's proposals, and England maintain her supremacy, or she will reject them, when naval construction in England will be resumed with greater energy than ever, in which case Germany will find herself in the position of the European firebrand."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND AS THE TYRANNICAL SPOILER OF INDIA.

WHILE England lifts up hands of pious horror against the Kongo atrocities and Russia's barbarities and oppression, yet is fighting the natives in one part of Africa while Germany is subduing them in the other, it is in her Indian Empire that she is accused by anti-imperialists of making herself most odious and of surpassing the worst recorded phases of Roman and Mohammedan conquest in the desolation, death, and despair which have followed the march of her armies, from Ceylon to the Himalayas.

England's policy in India has been directed at Calcutta and Bombay by greedy proconsuls like Verres and at home by hungry and avaricious rulers, such as Mr. Morel represents Leopold of Belgium to be in his management of the Kongo, declares Edward Carpenter, the distinguished democratic lecturer and poet, the friend of Walt Whitman, in his recent work, "Empire." According to this writer and the large party he represents, she has wasted, beggared, and degraded India. Britain's administration of her Indian possessions has brought death to the agricultural folk "in millions and millions" of instances. The Indian people have been "squeezed to the last drop" in order to find positions "for the sons of the well-to-do middle classes at home." There is only one remedy for the present evil condition of things; namely, the spread of humanitarian ideals, the abandonment by all nations of the imperial theory, and establishment of internationalism as the safeguard of our race. He cites statistics in support of his statement that England is "steadily and systematically draining away India's resources." To quote:

"There is first of all the interest on Indian State loans and the interest and annuities on State railways and guaranteed lines, which all have to be paid through the banks of England and Ireland, practically to British holders. These altogether amount to £8,770,000 for 1897-98. Then there are the charges made by our Government for military establishments in England supposed to be connected with India, but largely availed of for South-African and other uses; also for pensions for retired officers, etc.; these

WILLIAM II. WOULD GLADLY GIVE REBELLIOUS RUSSIA A TASTE OF SUCH GERMAN LIBERTY AS IS ENJOYED AT HOME BY HIS OWN HAPPY SUBJECTS.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE CZAR'S RAVISHING DREAM.

The Irresistible One is delighted to think that in the art of government he has floated (on a sea of blood, indeed) higher than any of his predecessors.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

CHAINS AND BLOOD FOR RUSSIA.

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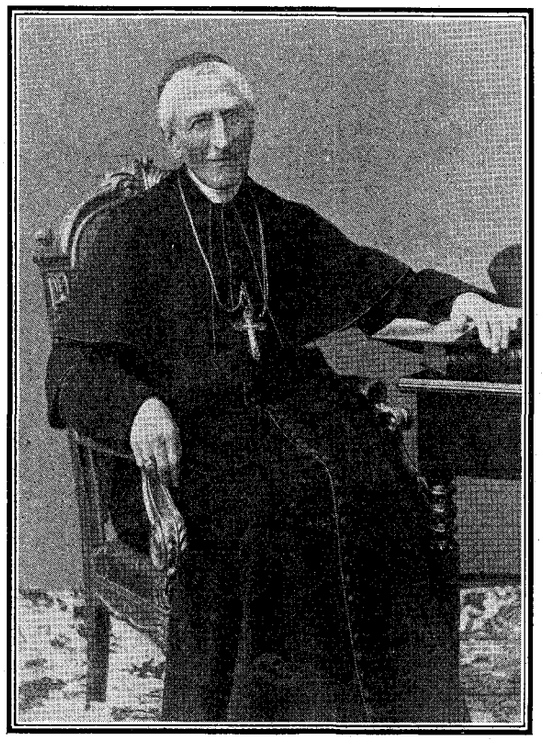
together total up to £3,717,000. Then similar charges for civil establishments in England and pensions for retired civilians, etc., which come to £2,289,000. There are a few other charges, on account of post-office, telegraphs, political and other departments, amounting to over £1,000,000; and thus the whole charge made by England totals up to £16,198,000!

"This, remember, is not Indian revenue to be spent in India, but it is Indian revenue paid over to England to be spent here."

He proceeds to show that according to Mr. Henry Mayers Hyndman, the well-known publicist who so strongly opposed the Transvaal war and is author of "Approaching Catastrophe in India," the salaries of public officials in India amount to a total of £15,000,000, and that at least £20,000,000 of British earnings in India are transmitted home. In the face of this, little is done either to conciliate the loyalty or lighten the lot of the native agricultural population. Thus:

"Our statesmen seem to forget that the agricultural population of India numbers some 150 millions; and that no policy which does not first consider the interests of this vast multitude is itself worth considering. They do not seem to see that to make this ocean of people prosperous and contented would—as a mere matter of policy—be worth all the forts we have built to dominate and guard them; that it would be the one way to really retain our hold over them; and to insure the elasticity of that revenue for which (if it must be so) we so greatly hanker. And they do not see (for alas! how should they?) that to adopt this policy would be not only to gladden the hearts of these millions and knit them to us in bonds of affection and gratitude, but that it would be to gladden the heart of the whole world, witnessing for once the spectacle of a strong nation helping a weak one; and even cast a little ray of light back on England herself, where beneath her fogs and amid her sad and squalid cities she sits and clutches at her gold-bags."



CARDINAL-ARCHBISHOP RICHARD OF PARIS, LEADER OF THE FRENCH CLERGY, WHO ACCEPTS THE POPE'S DEFIANCE OF HIS GOVERNMENT WITH ACQUIESCENCE.

England is throned in India on a volcano which may at any moment burst into violent eruption, he thinks, and catastrophe must follow unless the advice of such experienced Indian statesmen as Sir James Caird be carried out and England learn to "treat the Indians in a friendly spirit, give them every opportunity of political education and advancement, pay some decent respect to serious native opinion, . . . and frankly open the way for the people to join us in the administration of their country. The Hindu must no longer be treated as a savage alien. He must be respected and listened to as an Aryan brother and practically an equal. The time has passed when England, as a brutal conqueror, can afford to look down upon India.

He concludes with an optimistic prediction which is an echo of Tennyson's "federation of the world," and the dream of the French internationalists. The idea of empire will perish and

"these fatuous empires, with their parade of power and their absolute lack of any real policy—this British lion, this Russian bear, these German, French, and American eagles—these birds and beasts of prey—with their barbaric notions of greed and war, their impossible armaments, and their swift financial ruin impending over them—will fall and be rent asunder. The hollow masks of them will perish. And the sooner the better. But underneath surely there will be rejoicing, for it will be found that so after all the real peoples of the earth have come one degree nearer together—yes, one degree nearer together."

PIUS X. DEFIES THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE fat is in the fire, and the quarrel between Church and State in France has reached an acute stage, now that the Pope's encyclical has forbidden the French ecclesiastical authorities to obey the law which places the direction of public worship not in the hands of the bishops, but in the hands of certain lay associations. This encyclical has been received by the French bishops with acclamation, if we may judge from the terms of their reply to it published in the *Osservatore Romano*, in which they declare the Pope's utterance to be "a miracle of divine and human wisdom." The following are the words in which the Supreme Pontiff, after condemning the statute of Separation as "an iniquitous law," throws down the ecclesiastical gantlet to the civil rulers of the country: "Concerning the associations of public worship, described by the law, we decree, in the most absolute terms, that they can not be formed without violating the sacred rights, which are essential to the very existence of the church."

He then proceeds to speak of other associations of public worship such as might be formed without infringing on ecclesiastical right and precedent, and states very definitely the essential characteristics of such possible alternatives as follows:

"We positively declare it is not permissible to try these other kinds of associations so long as they do not establish in the most legal and most positive way that the divine constitution of the church, the immutable rights of the Roman Pontiff and the bishops and their authority over the temporal affairs of the church, particularly the sacred edifices, will be irrevocably protected by such associations. We can not wish otherwise without betraying our sacred charge and producing the ruin of the church in France."

The Pope then immediately directs an attack upon the rulers whose "hatred" and "oppression" have brought an "hour of hard trial upon France." To quote his words:

"The makers of this law have not sought separation, but oppression. While affirming their desire for peace they have made atrocious war against religion. They hurl a brand of the most violent discord, thus arraying one citizen against another, to the great detriment of public welfare. We have supported patiently injustice after injustice through love of the French nation and are finally asked to overstep the last limits of our apostolic duty, and we declare our inability to overstep them. Let the responsibility rest with those whose hatred has gone to such extremes.

"In the hour of hard trial for France, if all unite in defending the supreme interests of the country, the salvation of the church is far from desperate. On the contrary, it is to be hoped that her dignity will be raised to its former prosperous height."

Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is reported in the press as saying of the encyclical, "The Pope has spoken, and we bow with joy and submission to his instructions." In the same tone the *Croix* (Paris), organ of the Clericals, remarks:

"The desires of the Pope shall be realized. The Catholics will now unite in the spirit of obedience under the leaderships of their bishops. We doubt not that the church, after many trials, will prove eventually victorious over her foes."

The anti-Clerical journals say that the supporters of the

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encyclical are the worst enemies of the church, in that they are depriving Catholics of all the privileges offered by the law, while the *Temps* (Paris), the organ of the Government, strongly disapproves of the papal utterance and speaks as follows:

"The Pope's determination to harass all those who advocate religious peace is too apparent in this encyclical. Evidently the principle of 'No compromise' dominates the papal circles. A vast majority of reasonable French Catholics wish to claim the advantages offered by the liberal clauses of the Separation law. It is needless to observe that the pontifical decision will by no means change the sentiments of the French Liberals, who desire above all things the preservation of religious peace. The law of Separation contains large and tolerant provisions, and this fact is acknowledged by all unprejudiced minds in France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S FORGOTTEN PROMISES AS TO MANCHURIA.

ENGLISH as well as American newspapers have been printing articles from their Far-Eastern correspondents showing the utter disregard of the Japanese for anything even resembling the Open Door in Manchuria. Merchants returning from the Orient complain of the same thing, and recently a commercial commission appointed by Sir Charles Dudgeon, chairman of the China Association, reported similarly. *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) relates that "in forwarding the report Sir Charles urged that the diplomatic body should take steps, in view of the advantage accruing to Japanese goods through being able to pass into Manchuria by way of Dalny free of both duty and likin, to secure the immediate establishment at Dalny of a branch of the Chinese customs." It is also recommended that pressure be brought to bear in China to prevent illicit traffic over the Korean border. The correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* is convinced, besides, that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is organizing a systematic movement to drive British shipping from the Yangtse and to check the trade of European and other foreign vessels in East-Asiatic waters. *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Kobé), in commenting upon this, says it is a reflection on Japan's good faith and adds:

"Boiled down, it amounts to little, but it is framed in such a way as to impose upon the ignorant and to foment ill-feeling between nations, for which *The Daily Mail* is notorious. It should be perfectly well known to the correspondent that what Japan is trying to do in Manchuria, in the Yangtse, and in the East generally is what every other nation is trying to do, namely, to secure as large a trade as possible, and Japan is well entitled to a large share. As for the 'systematic' energy shown by the N. Y. K., well, if the leading Japanese company does not continue to lead the way in energy she will be doing a serious injury to Japanese commercial interests; even if she should be subsidized 'secretly' by the Government, it is an acknowledged principle of the Government to help commerce in this way, and nothing whatever can be said against it. Of all these facts foreign companies are not ignorant and are quite prepared to meet any competition with a *quid pro quo*. They realize that Japan must expand, and surely there is room for expansion with vast regions absolutely untouched by foreign commerce; and they realize too that Japanese traders will receive the energetic support of their Government. It has been patent to all the world since the war that Japan is becoming a serious competitor in the commercial field, but in reporting the progress of this competition a statement of fact is essential, and not vague allegations which are well calculated to prejudice the public at home against Japan—whose misfortune in the last few years it has been either to be lauded to the skies or libeled without stint."

The same tone of self-confidence (some papers use less flattering terms) is found in other Japanese journals. The Kobé *Herald*, in commenting upon an interview with Mr. P. B. Smith, of Minneapolis, who predicts a vast agricultural future for Manchuria, if only her people are properly stimulated, makes this observation:

"Mr. Smith might have added that the Japanese will probably be found quite willing and able to supply what stimulus and instruction may be needed to promote the Manchurian production of wheat. Already agricultural experts are being sent to that region and model farms are being projected. Indeed, the fact that the Tokyo authorities are fully alive to the possibilities of Manchuria, in regard to the resources of the soil as well as mineral riches, is clearly shown by the remarkable steps which are being taken to give representatives of all classes of the Japanese people an opportunity to judge on the spot the capabilities of the new sphere of influence. If the more enterprising sections of the nation do not quickly realize the desirability of finding a scope for their energies and capital in the development of Manchurian resources, it will certainly not be the fault of the Government."

Russia's Suicidal Treatment of the Jews.—The Jews are the bone and marrow of the Russian population, according to a writer in *Truth* (London). It is the greatest blunder the Government ever made to exasperate and alienate a race from whose stock the most brilliant statesmen, financiers, and artists of Europe have sprung. It is, moreover, inexcusable, for the Jews all over the world make good and useful citizens. This writer observes:

"That the Jews, who stand all the world over for the most conservative and pacific of pursuits—money-grubbing—should in Russia be the hand and brain of the revolutionists, is intelligible when you remember that in her treatment of the sacred people, as in other things, Russia is medieval. Under laws which were professedly temporary, but which for fifty years have continued unrepealed, no Jew may buy or rent land, may sit on the Zemstvo or hold any State appointment, may be an officer in the army or navy, or a schoolmaster, professor, or teacher, may live in the country, or in any but specified quarters of the town, may move from place to place without special permission or without such a special form of passport as is granted to prostitutes. To make anarchists of her cleverest subjects, who are at once racially and professionally intensely conservative by instinct, is, indeed, a triumph of Russian stupidity."

No matter what one may think of "the woman's question,' whether the antics of the suffragists—who have proved that women may be as rowdy as men—excite in us a feeling of pity or contempt, we must confess that, always short of achieving the very highest, women have succeeded in most of the fields of literature and action where men have won success.—"J. A. H.," in *The Daily Mail* (London).

LEOPOLD—"You asked for reforms; here they are."
J. B.—"Thanks. But don't ask me to handle the document; I don't like the bloodstains."
LEOPOLD—"Bloodstains! Nonsense only rubber marks"
J. B.—"H'm.—Same thing—in the Kongo"
—*Daily Chronicle* (London)

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CURRENT POETRY.

South Africa.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

The shame of a Maiuba Hill
  Lies heavy on our line,
But there is shame completer still,
  And England makes no sign.
Unchallenged in the market place
  Of Freedom's chosen land,
Our rulers pass our rule and race
  Into the stranger's hand.

At a great price you loosed the yoke
  'Neath which our brethren lay:
(Your dead that perished ere 'twas broke
  Are scarcely dust to-day).
Think you ye freed them at that price?
  Wake, or your toil is vain;
Our rulers jugglingly devise
  To sell them back again.

Back to the ancient bitterness
  Ye ended once for all—
Back to oppression none may guess
  Who have not borne its thrall—
Back to the slough of their despond;
  Helots anew held fast
By England's "seal upon the bond"
  As helots to the last.

What is their sin that they are made
  Rebellion's lawful prey?
This is their sin—that, oft betrayed,
  They did not oft betray;
That to their hurt they kept their vows;
  That for their faith they died;
God help thee, children of our house,
  Whom England hath denied.

But we—what God shall turn our doom,
  What blessing dare we claim,
Who slay a nation in the womb
  To crown a trickster's game?
Who come before amazed mankind
  Forsworn in party feud,
And search the forms of law to bind
  Our blood to servitude?

Now, even now, before men learn
  How near we broke our trust—
Now, even now, ere we return
  Dominion to the dust—
Now, ere the gates of Mercy close
  Forever 'gainst the line
That sells its sons to serve its foes—
  Will England make no sign?

—*From The Standard* (London).

In a Ruined Abbey.

BY FLORENCE WILKINSON.

The moon blows toward the broken tower,
  A winged sphere of fire,
And through the ivy over-streaming
  Rose-window, arch, and crumbling choir
Trembles the wind in ecstasy
  His fingers of desire.

Where lords and ladies long ago
  —Yolande and Mordred,—
Knelt pale before the crucifix,
  With bells upflung and incense shed,
Now many a pink-tipped daisy lifts
  Its fair unknowing head.

Where scutcheons gleamed, and lance and helm,
  Trophies of sacred fight,
And the great windows gloomed and glowed
  Like jewels dusky-bright—
The eternal hills look gravely through
  These arches of the night.

A thousand memories walk tiptoe,
  Sainted, occult, unspelt;
An elder time's development;
  Like mists that blow and melt,

Pope-Hartford, Model G

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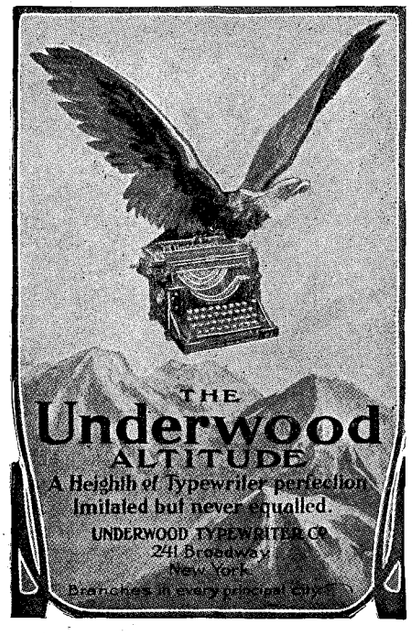

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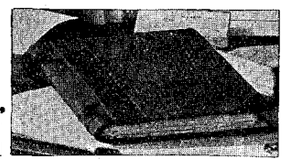

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So we that stray here hand in hand
Have on our foreheads dimly felt
The chrysmal kiss processional
Of presences that knelt.

The moon shakes at the unportaled door,
A sailing sphere of fire;
The shadows lie all breathlessly
Still as intense desire.
Beloved,—thus our hearts are hushed
Yet mounting ever higher,
Until they mix in one clear note,—
(O lyric heart, to sing, to float!)
Heaven-smitten like a lyre.

—*From "The Far Country"* (McClure).

Parting and Meeting.

BY LAURENCE BINYON.

When we are parted, the world ails.
Life wants, the pulse of it falls slack;
The wind stings, and the clouds roll black;
Wishes fly far as absent sails;
And in the mind old mournful tales
Murmur, and toss an echo back.
In all things fair is found some lack.
Light cares grow heavy, and pleasure stales.

But when from far in the thronged street
Our eyes each other leap to find,
O when at last our arms enwind,
And on our lips our longings meet,
The world glows new with each heart-beat,
Love is come home, Life is enshrined.

—*From The Temple Bar* (London).

PERSONAL.

An Armchair Sportsman.—Some time ago, according to the New York *Tribune*, there was published in one of the large Sunday newspapers an elaborate and eulogistic account of the prowess of King Leopold of Belgium as a hunter. A writer in *The Tribune* finds no grounds for this praise, and tells the following contradictory story of the King's conduct in the field:

He cares nothing for sport, and would have been debarred from chamois-shooting, if he had had any taste for it, by the serious lameness with which he has been afflicted for the last thirty years or more. Indeed, his only fad is motoring, at a high rate of speed, and there are few sovereigns who have run down so many of their subjects with automobiles as has Leopold of Belgium.

The last shooting-party attended by Leopold, unless I am much mistaken, was that which he gave a number of years ago on a memorable occasion in the royal preserves of the Ardennes Forest. Two long ropes, to which were attached broad pieces of colored cloth, were hung from poles, and formed the sides of an immense triangle, many hundreds of yards in length, and at the apex of which the King sat, comfortably ensconced in an armchair. There he waited for the game, which was driven in at the open and broad end of the triangle by hundreds of beaters. Standing behind his armchair, which was perched on a platform sufficiently high to be beyond the reach of the terror-stricken animals, were a number of gamekeepers and loaders, who handed to His Majesty guns already cocked, as fast as he could empty the barrels. When the hecatomb of game

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was complete the King drove back to his chateau of Ciergnon in the same low phæton that had conveyed him to the spot.

So much for Leopold's prowess as a nimrod. Neither in this nor in other matters has he anything in common with that grand old sportsman Emperor Francis Joseph, who, at the age of seventy-six, still stalks the chamois in its mountain fastnesses.

A Perilous "Beat."—A newspaper man risking his life to secure a "beat" for his paper is the subject of an article by Remsen Crawford in *Success Magazine*. Thomas B. Fielders, of the New York *Times*, the man whose feat is recorded, had been assigned to go down the bay and meet the North German Lloyd steamer which had rescued the passengers of the ocean liner *Oregon*. His experiences are told thus by the writer:

He m naged to get aboard the big steamer far down the bay and went among the survivors of the *Oregon* disaster and obtained some thrilling tales of escape. He took notes enough to write a book about the sinking of the ship, with minute details of heroic rescues and plenty of what newspaper men call "human interest" stories. Then time began to wear heavy on his hands. It was getting late at night, and the ship had not yet passed Quarantine. To make matters worse, the captain said that he would allow no one to leave the ship until she had made her way clear at Quarantine. Fielders vainly pleaded that he was not a passenger and therefore was not amenable to the inspection of the ship by the health officers. His remonstrances were unavailing. The captain was obdurate. . . .

Fielders stood beside the rail, loudly remonstrating with the man commanding the big ship. He stealthily placed one leg over the rail, then the other. Then there was a splashing sound below and a chorus of shouts from the passengers. The reporter was overboard! Out in the rippling light his body was seen to rise, and, as it did, the dare-devil began swimming toward his tug. His comrades had thrown out a line at a signal from him, previously given, and he made for that line. Would he ever get it? Could they see him, a mere speck on the dimly lighted waters? He gained a hold on the rope, was pulled aboard the tug, and gave orders

MORE THAN MONEY

A Minister Talks About Grape-Nuts.

"My first stomach trouble began back in 1895," writes a minister in Nebr., "resulting from hasty eating and eating too much. I found no relief from medicine and grew so bad that all food gave me great distress.

"It was that sore, gnawing, hungry feeling in my stomach that was so distressing and I became a sick man. Grape-Nuts was recommended as a food that could be easily digested.

"Leaving the old diet that had given me so much trouble, I began to eat Grape-Nuts with a little cream and sugar. The change effected in 24 hours was truly remarkable, and in a few weeks I was back to health again.

"My work as a minister calls me away from home a great deal, and recently I drifted back to fat meat and indigestible foods, which put me again on the sick-list.

"So I went back to Grape-Nuts and cream and in four days I was put right again. The old dull headaches are gone, stomach comfortable, head clear, and it is a delight to pursue my studies and work.

"Grape-Nuts food is worth more than money to me and I hope this may induce some sufferer to follow the same course I have."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

NO real man says: "I haven't any use for life insurance." He may put it off for one reason or another; may offer a lot of excuses; but he never says he doesn't believe in it.

He couldn't say that and be a sensible man; because insurance is the most sensible thing in the world. He just doesn't *grasp its immediate importance*. It's the greatest DO-IT-NOW duty in the world. To-day the cost is less than it will ever be again. To-day a policy may be secured which later on could not.

I want to say to the man who hesitates about getting as much insurance on his life as he can, consistently with his income, that *he is trifling with a golden opportunity*, and the time will come when he'll be sorry.

I want any man who depends on a pay envelope and who imagines that he can't *afford* to protect his family, to write me; write fully, freely. A man with such a notion is standing in his own light, whether he realizes it or not. And I want to put him right; show him wherein he's mistaken. He'll see that I'm disposed to help him untangle things.

Don't wait until things improve with you. Make the future secure and improving the present will be easier.

Address your letter to me personally.

John Tatlock

PRESIDENT

Washington Life Insurance Company
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SMALL SUMS SAFELY INVESTED AT 5%

WHEN you understand the nature of our business and the safeguards that surround it, and have read what hundreds of patrons say concerning their experience with us in the past thirteen years, you will hardly doubt that your own funds would be *safer* with us than elsewhere, as well as more profitably employed. We solicit correspondence.

Assets, $1,750,000.
Established 13 years.
Banking Dept. Supervision.
Earnings paid from day received to day withdrawn.
Letters of inquiry solicited and promptly answered.

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Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.

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THE HAYES BULLETIN DEVOTED TO ASTHMA and Hay-Fever. Mailed free on request. *Address Dr. Hayes, Dept. J, Buffalo, N.Y.*

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

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for her nose to be turned toward the Manhattan shore with all possible speed. *The Times* contained a full and graphic story of the loss of the *Oregon* the next morning.

Easily Accommodated.—In the "Memoirs of Charles H. Cramp," *The Youth's Companion* has discovered an anecdote of John Randolph of Roanoke, which relates to a situation wherein his overbearing attitude was calmly ignored and his implied demands refused by a thrifty Quaker. *The Companion* says:

One of the most famous of American shipping lines in the palmy days of our marine was the "Cope Line," which ran between Philadelphia and Liverpool, says the author of "Memoirs of Charles H. Cramp." By this line John Randolph of Roanoke determined to go to Russia, when he had been appointed minister to that country by President Jackson.

Entering the office of the company in Philadelphia, he said to a clerk in his usual grandiloquent manner:

"Sir, I wish to see Thomas P. Cope."

He was shown to Mr. Cope's office.

"I am John Randolph of Roanoke," he said. "I wish to take passage to Liverpool in one of your ships."

If he expected to be tendered a pass he was grievously disappointed.

"I am Thomas Cope," replied the head of the line. "If thee goes aboard the ship and selects thy stateroom, and will pay one hundred and fifty dollars thee may go."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

No Extra Trouble.—It was in the dead of night, and a cold night at that. Mr. Smith was away, and Peterson Smith, aged six, was getting over the measles.

"Mother, may I have a drink of real cold water?" he asked, waking Mrs. Smith from a refreshing slumber.

"Turn right over and go to sleep!" commanded Mrs. Smith. "You are a naughty boy to wake mother up when she put a pitcher of water on your table the very last thing before you went to bed."

Ten minutes later the small voice piped up again: "Mother, I want a drink of water."

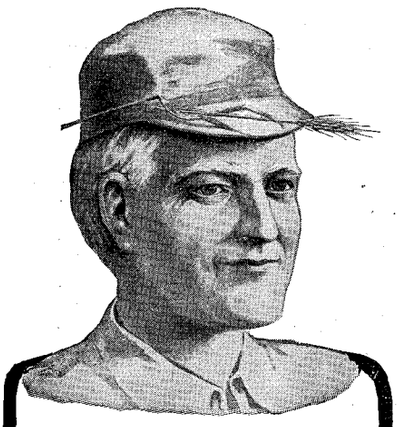
"Peterson," said Mrs. Smith, sternly, "if you say that again I shall get up and spank you!"

There was five minutes' silence, and again Peterson spoke.

"Mother," he said, cheerfully, "when you get up to spank me, may I have a drink of water?"—*Youth's Companion.*

Preferred Knives.—CANVASSER—"Madam, I would like to show you the beautiful silver forks that we are giving away with every half dozen bars of Skinflynt soap."

LADY OF THE HOUSE—"We don't never eat with forks in this house. They leak."—*Woman's Home Companion.*



Pure Food—
Good Old Ralston
It Has Stood the Test.

Men and women eat Ralston Health Food today because it was healthful and *good* when they ate it as children.

RALSTON is the *standard* food—not a fad or fancy. It has a body—a weight. 14 lbs. for 15c—when ready to serve—50 dishes.

It is made from the rich wheat hearts of selected, fully ripened grain—rich in gluten. It's the ideal food for growing children. It is full of the brain-building, muscle-forming elements—it fills an actual need of the physical organism.

RALSTON retains the natural nut-brown color of the grain.

Ask for RALSTON this time—and *insist* on getting it. If it doesn't please you, the grocer will give you your money back.

No other breakfast food is as staple as RALSTON—no other has the body—or the weight—no other is "just as good."

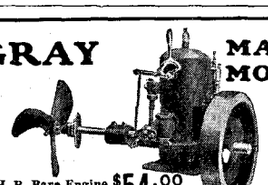
TRY PURINA WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR. For Sale by All GOOD Grocers.

Get the *checkerboard* sack—and you *get the best.*

RALSTON PURINA MILLS.
"Where Purity is Paramount"
St.Louis,Mo., Portland,Ore., Tillsonburg,Ont.

Whitman's
Chocolates and Confections
known for their purity and goodness
For sale where the best is sold.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1316 Chestnut Street, Phila.
Established 1842.

GRAY MARINE MOTORS



4 H. P. Bare Engine will develop 5 **$54.00**

Get prices on 1½ to 24 h.p. Engines

Reversible engine. Jump spark. Perfect lubrication. Crank shaft, drop forged steel. Connecting rod, bronze. Pistons ground to fit. All bearings either bronze or best babbitt. Best material and workmanship throughout.

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PATENTS that PROTECT
Our 3 books for Inventors mailed on receipt of 6 cts. stamps
R.S. & A. B. LACEY, Washington, D.C. Estab. 1869.

Pears'
"Just soap," is good enough for some, but most women insist on having Pears'. Ask some girl with a good complexion—why?
Sold by the cake and in boxes.

365 Shaves Without Stropping
A DAILY SHAVE FOR A YEAR FOR LESS THAN 2 CTS. A WEEK

An actual fact proved by nearly ONE MILLION satisfied users of the Gillette Safety Razor, who find it a great SAVER and the GREATEST SHAVER.

With each razor are 12 double-edged blades, each blade good for an average of more than 20 shaves. No Stropping, No Honing; Always Sharp. When dulled, insert a new blade. New blades 5 cts. each.

Sold in Drug, Hardware and Cutlery stores everywhere. If your dealer won't supply you order direct.

PRICES:—Triple silver-plated set with 12 blades, **$5;** Standard combination set with Shaving Brush and Soap in triple silver-plated holders, **$7.50.** 10 double-edged blades, **50c.**

Illustrated booklet and details of our Special Trial Offer mailed free.

Gillette Sales Company
240 Times Bldg., New York

Gillette Safety Razor
NO STROPPING, NO HONING.

GEM NAIL CLIPPER

Lasts longer than other Clippers. Complete manicure set—fits pocket or purse—trims, files and removes hang-nails better than scissors or knife—Warranted—Sterling silver handle, $1.00.

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For 12 years this company has paid 5% interest, compounded semi-annually, on deposits. This interest is paid for every day your money is on deposit and withdrawals can be made at any time without notice.

SIX PER CENT. IS PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. The security is absolute—The booklet will tell you about that—Write to-day.

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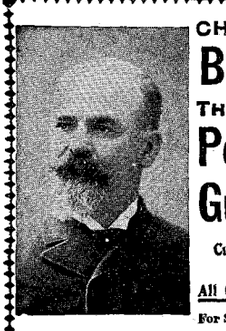

CHEW... Beeman's THE ORIGINAL Pepsin Gum

Cures Indigestion and Sea-sickness.

All Others are Imitations.

For Sale at Every Drug Store

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Concerning Fairy Tales.—"I say, mamma," asked little Tommy, "do fairy tales always begin with 'Once upon a time?'" "No, dear, not always," replied mamma; "they sometimes begin with 'My love, I have been detained at the office again to-night.'"—*Glasgow News.*

Could Use the Other Kind Too.—"Here," said the salesman, exhibiting another one, "is something new. We call this the 'lovers' clock.' You can set it so it will take it two hours to run one hour."

"I'll take that," said Miss Jarmer, with a bright blush. "And now, if you have one that can be set so as to run two hours in one hour's time or less, I think I'd like one of that kind, too."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Retort Humorous.—"You don't seem to understand," blustered the man who was trying to make his point with a university professor. "I tell you, sir, I ought to know. I'm an alumni of this institution myself." "Are you? That's not singular," was the witty rejoinder, uttered so quietly that the blustering man never knew what had happened.

On another occasion the same professor, having ordered from a music-publishing house a copy of a "Valse Impromptu" by a certain French composer, received an "Impromptu Waltz" by another man. The publishers, when called to account for their mistake, replied rather insolently that they had been in the music-publishing business a long time, and had yet to discover the difference between a "Valse Impromptu" and an "Impromptu Waltz." Would Doctor Smith kindly state to them that difference?

"Gentlemen," wrote the genial professor, in answer, "I have not, like yourselves, been in the music-publishing business, and am therefore not fully qualified to inform you, but since, in your extremity, you have appealed to me, I would venture to suggest that the difference between a 'Valse Impromptu' and an 'Impromptu Waltz' may be similar to the difference between a blind Venetian and a Venetian blind.

"Yours very truly," and so forth.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Idea.—SUBWAY GUARD—"A little lively, lady!"

ELDERLY FEMALE—"I am *not!*"—*Puck.*

Is He?

Of vegetables nutritious
The vegetarian rants.
Still, he may be suspicious
Just now of potted plants.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

August 10.—The Persian Minister at Washington receives official notice that the Persian Government has issued a decree granting to the people of that country a national assembly.

August 11.—An attempt is made to assassinate the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch at Krasnoe-Selo, some of the guards firing real bullets, instead of blanks, during maneuvers.

The report of the select committee of the House of Lords on foreign life-insurance companies disapproves of compelling them to keep funds in Great Britain.

Secretary of State Root, in a speech at Montevideo, points out that the Latin-American republics have proved themselves capable of self-government, that their independence is a blessing to the Old World, and that the friendship of the Americas means no menace to Europe.

August 12.—The Mad Mullah raids the border of British Somaliland and kills 1,000 natives.

Emperor Menelik, of Abyssinia, signs the Franco-Italian-British convention.

Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch refuses the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army recently offered him by the Czar.

August 13.—King Edward receives three Indian chiefs from Vancouver who appeal for the

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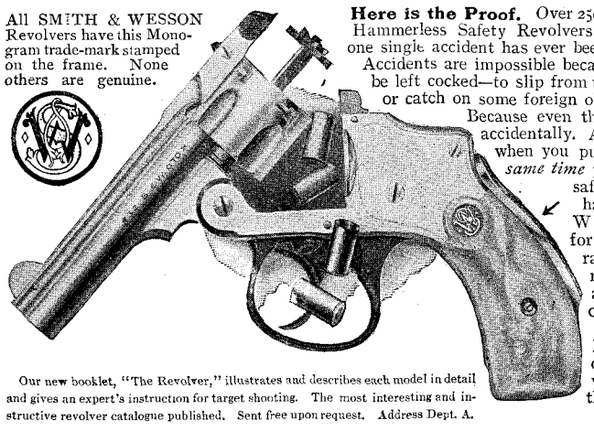
"HAMMERLESS" SAFETY
Is the Only Absolute Safety

All SMITH & WESSON Revolvers have this Monogram trade-mark stamped on the frame. None others are genuine.



Here is the Proof. Over 250,000 SMITH & WESSON Hammerless Safety Revolvers have been sold—and not one single accident has ever been reported.

Accidents are impossible because there is no hammer to be left cocked—to slip from the thumb while cocking—or catch on some foreign object.

Because even the trigger cannot be pulled accidentally. A cartridge is exploded only when you pull the trigger and *at the same time* press in a natural way this safety lever in the back of the handle. Each SMITH & WESSON revolver is tested for the maximum of efficiency, range and strength. Each is modeled on lines of grace and beauty without an ounce of superfluous weight.

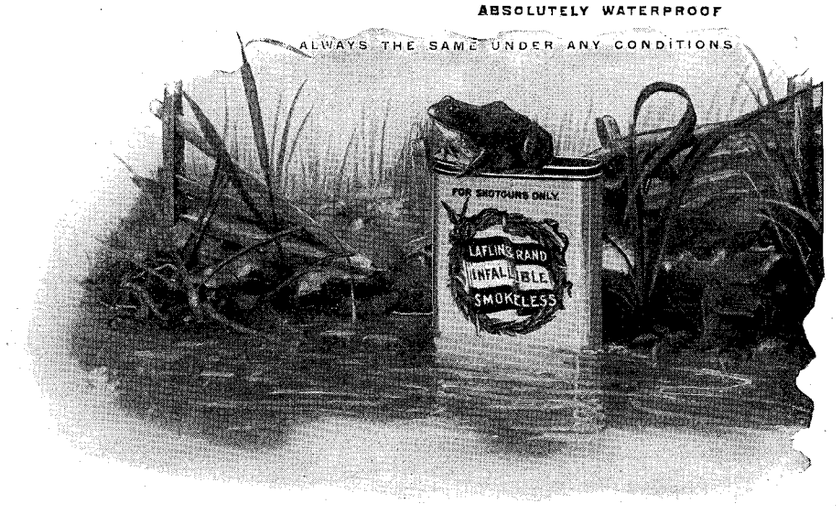
SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are the thoroughbreds of the revolver world—distinctly the gentleman's arm.

Our new booklet, "The Revolver," illustrates and describes each model in detail and gives an expert's instruction for target shooting. The most interesting and instructive revolver catalogue published. Sent free upon request. Address Dept. A.

SMITH & WESSON, 19 Stockbridge Street, Springfield, Mass.
Pacific Coast Branch, 2330 Alameda Avenue, Alameda, Cal.

"INFALLIBLE" SMOKELESS

ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF
ALWAYS THE SAME UNDER ANY CONDITIONS



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Cushion Sole Shoes
are cool, ease-giving and stylish

If your dealer hasn't them, send his name and write for booklet.
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4 Osborn Building, Boston, Mass.

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LANDS, LOANS, PLANTATIONS,
FARMS AND TIMBER LANDS.
Stewart & Cushman,
"THE HUSTLERS"
Quick Sales —— Fair Treatment
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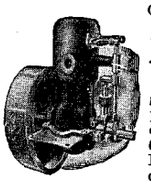
A REAL LAUNCH AT SMALL COST

Can be made from an ordinary Canoe or Row-Boat by installing a



"LITTLE SKIPPER" MARINE ENGINE 2 H.P. Actual Engine only... $24.90

H. D. Baird's latest and greatest 2 cycle gasoline engine. Simplest, strongest, most powerful and speedy engine of its class—drives Canoe, Row-Boat or 12 to 20 ft. Launch 6 to 10 miles per hour, or a 35 ft. Sailor 3½ to 4 miles per hour as an auxiliary. Reversible—runs in either direction—anyone can install and run it—always safe and certain to go. SOLD UNDER 5 YEAR GUARANTEE.

ENGINE WITH COMPLETE BOAT FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES . . $39
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restoration of their ancient hunting rights and protection of game from the white man.

Mrs. Pearl Craigie, "John Oliver Hobbes," the writer, dies in London.

August 14.—The Mad Mullah is repulsed by the forces of a neighboring sultan; hundreds of warriors are killed.

The American authorities plan a campaign to stamp out outlawry in the island of Lyte, P. I.

In an encyclical to the French archbishops and bishops the Pope directs an a titude of passive resistance to the law of Separation, saying that conformity in respect to the formation of lay religious associations to control the churches would mean a negation of the authority of the Pontificate and French prelates.

August 15.—King Edward and Emperor William meet at Cronberg and proceed to Friedrichshof. Their meeting is cordial in spite of recent disagreements.

Secretary of State Root, speaking at an official banquet at Buenos Ayres, emphasizes the past and present friendship of Argentina and the United States, which he says is better than any alliance.

August 16.—The trouble between Greece and Bulgaria and Rumania grows more serious and threatens to disturb the peace of the Balkan Peninsula.

Domestic.

August 10.—It is reported from Washington that the Panama Canal Commission is preparing to advertise for 2,500 Chinese coolie laborers to replace Jamaican negroes on the canal construction.

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture shows an improvement in the condition of corn and a falling off in that of spring wheat.

George Hall is sentenced in Salisburg, N. C., to fifteen years' imprisonment for participating in lynching three negroes.

The Federal Grand Jury for the Western District of New York returns true bills against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Standard Oil Company, and the Vacuum Oil Company for violations of the Interstate-Commerce law.

Seymour Eaton, secretary of the Executive Committee of the International Policy-Holders' Committee, resigns.

Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, before the Virginia Bar Association, deplores the centralization of power at Washington and criticizes the holding of colonies by the United States.

August 11.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, issues a statement attacking the Isthmian Canal Commission for deciding to employ Chinese coolies.

Gen. Antonio Paradez comes to New York to get arms and ammunition for a revolt against President Castro of Venezuela.

August 12.—Riots and scenes of disorder attend the efforts of passengers on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars to pay but one five-cent fare for the ride to Coney Island.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, in an address to the Chautauqua Society of Cumberland, Md., advocates laws to make attempts by anarchists to take life capital crimes, and for lesser anarchistic crimes he recommends the whipping-post.

Bank Inspector Jones, of Chicago, estimates the total shortage of the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue State Bank between $800,000 and $1,000,000.

August 13.—According to the reports of the Bureau of Labor for 1905, the cost of living in the United States was the highest in sixteen years.

Seventeen ice-dealers and six ice companies are indicted in Boston for conspiring to regulate and advance prices.

Chairman Shonts, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, reports to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay that the dirt is coming out of Culebra Cut so fast that it is disposed of with difficulty.

August 14.—Announcement is made of a project of Joseph Ramsey, Jr., and others to build a short low-grade railroad between New York, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

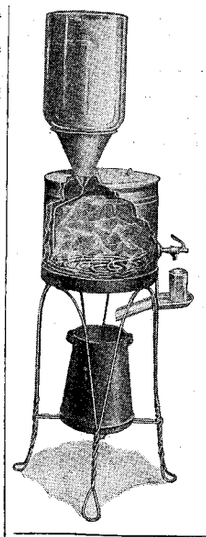
The Interstate Commerce Commission begins an investigation into the relations between the railroads entering Toledo and the ice companies shipping over them.

August 15.—Democratic National Committeeman Roger C. Sullivan, of Chicago, issues a statement in reply to the one of W. J. Bryan which accused him with a fraudulent election.

August 16.—The Garfield Park Bank, of Chicago, is placed in the hands of a receiver as the indirect result of the wrecking of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank.

A boom for Joseph G. Cannon for President is launched at the Republican convention of the 18th Illinois Congress District at which the Speaker is renominated for the eighteenth time.

R. B. Brown, of Ohio, is elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. at the meeting at Minneapolis.



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YOU-SEE-IT (THE WATER)
Best and most sanitary water cooler ever offered the public. Costs you less than the germ breeding kind. Will last a life time. Practically indestructible. Accompanying cut is sectional view of our No. 1 cooler with five gallon bottle. Price $12.00. Note pure block tin coil connection from bottle to faucet. Water cannot become contaminated even if impure ice is used. **Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.** Our cooler is covered by broad basic patents. All similar coolers are infringments. We manufacture a full line of coolers to fit any bottle. Prices from $5.50 to $36.00. Ask your dealer or write us for illustrated catalog.
N. B. — J. Hungerford Smith Co., Rochester, N. Y., have adopted the "USEEIT" Cooler with special features, (Price $12.00) for dispensing their famous Golden Orangeade at first class soda fountains. Write them.
The Consumers Company, Cooler Dept., 639 35th St., Chicago

ESTABLISHED 1843
HAVANA TOBIES
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE
THESE DELICIOUS
HAND-MADE, LONG-FILLER CIGARS, DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS, COST MUCH LESS THAN INFERIOR CIGARS AT RETAIL.
DELIVERED, PREPAID, $2.00 PER BOX OF 100.
SAMPLE BOX OF 50 FOR $1.00. SPECIFY LIGHT, DARK OR MEDIUM.
UNQUALIFIED GUARANTEE ASSURES PERFECT SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED.
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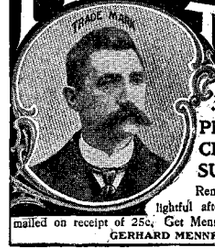
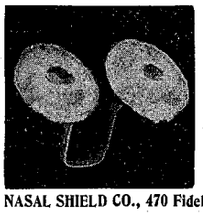


A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.
Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*
GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

No More Hay Fever

Pollen and Dust in the nostrils cause Hay Fever.
The CARENCE NASAL SHIELD
excludes all irritating substances, thereby preventing inflammation. It is a dainty, invisible, thoroughly sanitary device. Nominal in price. Send for Booklet. Address
NASAL SHIELD CO., 470 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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Does your razor keep a keen Edge? The Busse Dry Hone will do it. Rub the razor over hone a few times, then strop and the edge is perfect. A gentleman said, "I would not take $10 for mine if I could not get another! Have used it five years and the razor is just as good as new.
$1.00 PREPAID,
Costs you nothing if not satisfactory.
BUSSE & CO., 527 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

FOLDING BATH TUB
Weight 16 lbs. Cost little. Requires little water.
Write for special offer.
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A LITTLE TREASURE FOR EVERY HOUSEWIFE
The Expert Cleaner
How best to clean everything in and about the house. Hundreds of useful receipts. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.
THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO
=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

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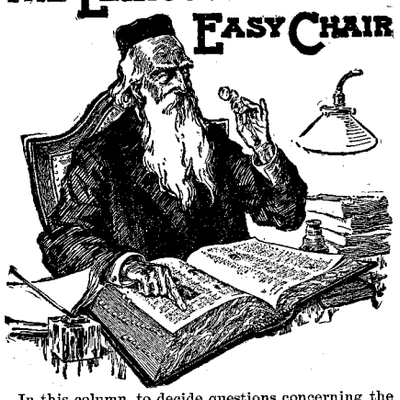
THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"P. W.," Mount Vernon, N. Y.—"Do you not think that the word 'humidor' should be in the STANDARD DICTIONARY? It is certainly an accepted term."

We did think so (and do so still). For that reason it is in the STANDARD DICTIONARY (see p. 2142, col. 1): **"humidor** *n.* [Recent] A box, case, or room, as for the storage of cigars and tobacco, in which a uniform percentage of moisture is maintained."

"E. M. F.," Baird, Tex.—"Kindly answer the following: (1) How many chemical elements are there? (2) Name those discovered since 1885. (3) Is radium a chemical element?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY answers these questions and it would prove a paying investment for our correspondent. (1) According to the Mendelejeff classification there are seventy-two chemical elements. In later years several others, such as *argentaurum* (supposed), *etherion* (supposed and found in 1898), *polonium* (1898), *radium* (considered an elementary metal, and discovered by Prof. Curie in 1898), have been discovered, but not classified. *Argon*, *krypton*, *metargon*, etc., sometimes regarded as elements, are gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, discovered in 1894, 1898, and 1895, respectively. (2) For information concerning the elements discovered since 1885 consult any good recent encyclopedia. (3) *Radium* is a very rare, highly radioactive substance discovered by Pierre Curie and his wife in Paris, France. It is considered an elementary metal and its chief source is uraninite or pitchblende. Its atomic mass is the highest of any known substance.

"A. G. P.," Paterson, N.J.—"(1) Kindly define the terms *spherical aberration* and *astigmatism*. (2) How may the size of a book be determined from the terms *quarto*, *octavo*, etc.? (3) What is, in your opinion, the best English grammar? If possible, please quote cost price."

(1) *Aberration* in optics is the failure of a lens or mirror to bring all light-rays to the same focus. When due to the form of lens or mirror, it is called *spherical aberration*; when to the different refrangibility of light of different colors, *chromatic aberration*. *Astigmatism* is a term in pathology designating a structural defect of the cornea or of the crystalline lens of the eye such that the rays of light do not converge to a point on the retina, but form a line instead, and so that a line appears more or less distinctly according as it is horizontal, vertical, or inclined to the right or the left. (2) *Quarto* is a term that designates the size of a sheet of printing paper after it has been twice folded. The size is determined arbitrarily. In present usage the page of a quarto is from 7 by 8½ inches to 10 by 13 inches. The name is understood to denote a shape broad in proportion to its length and approaching the square, rather than an exact size. *Octavo* designates a book in which the sheets are so folded as to make eight leaves. The sizes of octavo pages vary in different localities; the following are generally recognized in the United States: *Cap. octavo*, 4¼ by 7 inches; *demy octavo*, 5½ by 8 inches; *imperial octavo*, 8¼ by 11½ inches; *medium octavo*, 6 by 9½ inches—this is the size usually designated when *octavo* or *8vo* is written without a qualifying adjective; and *royal octavo*, 6½ by 10 inches. (3) Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars" is as good as any published; price, $5.00.

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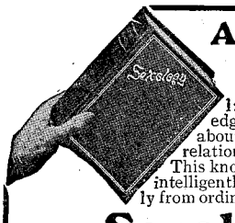

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